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THE

WORKS

OF

LORD BYRON:

WITH

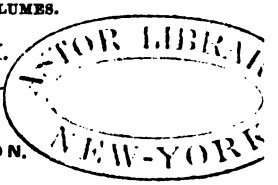
HIS LETTERS AND JOURNALS,

AND HIS LIFE,

BY THOMAS MOORE, ESQ.

IN SEVENTEEN VOLUMES.

VOL. XVII.



NEW EDITION.

LONDON:
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1847.

WORKS

OF

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1832.

DON JUAN.

CANTO THE ELEVENTH.

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CANTO THE ELEVENTH.

I.

WHEN Bishop Berkeley said "there was no matter," (1)
And proved it — 't was no matter what he said:
They say his system 'tis in vain to batter,
Too subtle for the airiest human head;
And yet who can believe it? I would shatter
Gladly all matters down to stone or lead,
Or adamant, to find the world a spirit,
And wear my head, denying that I wear it.

(1) [The celebrated and ingenious Bishop of Cloyne, in his "Principles of Human Knowledge," denies, without any ceremony, the existence of every kind of matter whatever; nor does he think this conclusion one that need, in any degree, stagger the incredulous. "Some truths there are," says he, "so near and obvious to the mind, that a man need only open his eyes to see them. Such I take this important one to be, that all the choir of heaven, and furniture of earth, — in a word, all those bodies which compose the mighty frame of the world, — have not any subsistence without a mind." This deduction, however singular, was readily made from the theory of our perceptions laid down by Descartes and Mr. Locke, and at that time generally received in the world. According to that theory, we perceive nothing but ideas which are present in the mind, and which have no dependence whatever upon external things; so that we have no evidence of the existence of any thing external to our minds. Berkeley appears to have been altogether in earnest, in maintaining his scepticism concerning the existence of matter; and the more so, as he conceived this system to be highly favourable to the doctrines of religion, since it removed matter from the world, which had already been the strong hold of the atheists. — SIR DAVID BREWSTER.]

II.

What a sublime discovery 'twas to make the
Universe universal egotism,
That all's ideal—*all ourselves:* I'll stake the
World (be it what you will) that *that*'s no schis
Oh Doubt!—if thou be'st Doubt, for which some'ts
thee,
But which I doubt extremely—thou sole prism
Of the Truth's rays, spoil not my draught of spir
Heaven's brandy, though our brain can hardly bear

III.

For ever and anon comes Indigestion,
(Not the most "dainty Ariel")(1) and perplex
Our soarings with another sort of question:
And that which after all my spirit vexes,
Is, that I find no spot where man can rest eye on
Without confusion of the sorts and sexes,
Of beings, stars, and this unriddled wonder,
The world, which at the worst's a glorious blunder

IV.

If it be chance; or if it be according
To the old text, still better:—lest it should
Turn out so, we'll say nothing 'gainst the wordin
As several people think such hazards rude.
They're right; our days are too brief for affordin
Space to dispute what *no one* ever could
Decide, and *every body one day* will
Know very clearly—or at least lie still.

(1) ["*Prosp.* Why, that 's my dainty Ariel: I shall miss thee;
But yet thou shalt have freedom."—*Tempest.*]

V.

And therefore will I leave off metaphysical
Discussion, which is neither here nor there:
If I agree that what is, is; then this I call
Being quite perspicuous and extremely fair;
The truth is, I've grown lately rather phthisical:
I don't know what the reason is—the air
Perhaps; but as I suffer from the shocks
Of illness, I grow much more orthodox.

VI.

The first attack at once proved the Divinity
(But *that* I never doubted, nor the Devil);
The next, the Virgin's mystical virginity;
The third, the usual Origin of Evil;
The fourth at once established the whole Trinity
On so uncontrovertible a level,
That I devoutly wish'd the three were four,
On purpose to believe so much the more.

VII.

To our theme.—The man who has stood on the Acropolis,
And look'd down over Attica; or he
Who has sail'd where picturesque Constantinople is
Or seen Timbuctoo, or hath taken tea
In small-eyed China's crockery-ware metropolis,
Or sat amidst the bricks of Nineveh,
May not think much of London's first appearance—
But ask him what he thinks of it a year hence?

VIII.

Don Juan had got out on Shooter's Hill;(1)
Sunset the time, the place the same declivity
Which looks along that vale of good and ill
Where London streets ferment in full activity;
While every thing around was calm and still,
Except the creak of wheels, which on their pivot he
Heard,—and that bee-like, bubbling, busy hum
Of cities, that boil over with their scum:—

IX.

I say, Don Juan, wrapt in contemplation,
Walk'd on behind his carriage, o'er the summit,
And lost in wonder of so great a nation,
Gave way to't, since he could not overcome it.
"And here," he cried, "is Freedom's chosen station;
Here peals the people's voice, nor can entomb it
Racks, prisons, inquisitions; resurrection
Awaits it, each new meeting or election.

X.

"Here are chaste wives, pure lives; here people pay
But what they please; and if that things be dear,
'Tis only that they love to throw away
Their cash, to show how much they have a-year.
Here laws are all inviolate; none lay
Traps for the traveller; every highway's clear:
Here—" he was interrupted by a knife, [life!"—
With,—"Damn your eyes! your money or your

(1) ["From the summit of Shooter's Hill, which is eight miles from London, on the road to Dover, there is a delightful view of the metropolis, and the shipping on the Thames."—*Kent Tourist.*]

XI.

These freeborn sounds proceeded from four pads
In ambush laid, who had perceived him loiter
Behind his carriage; and, like handy lads,
Had seized the lucky hour to reconnoitre,
In which the heedless gentleman who gads
Upon the road, unless he prove a fighter,
May find himself within that isle of riches
Exposed to lose his life as well as breeches.

XII.

Juan, who did not understand a word
Of English, save their shibboleth, "God damn!"
And even that he had so rarely heard,
He sometimes thought 'twas only their "Salām,"
Or "God be with you!"—and 'tis not absurd
To think so: for half English as I am
(To my misfortune) never can I say
I heard them wish "God with you," save that way;—

XIII.

Juan yet quickly understood their gesture,
And being somewhat choleric and sudden,
Drew forth a pocket pistol from his vesture,
And fired it into one assailant's pudding—.
Who fell, as rolls an ox o'er in his pasture,
And roar'd out, as he writhed his native mud in,
Unto his nearest follower or henchman, [man!"
"Oh Jack! I 'm floor'd by that 'ere bloody French-

XIV.

On which Jack and his train set off at speed,
And Juan's suite, late scatter'd at a distance,
Came up, all marvelling at such a deed,
And offering, as usual, late assistance.
Juan, who saw the moon's late minion(1) bleed
As if his veins would pour out his existence,
Stood calling out for bandages and lint,
And wish'd he had been less hasty with his flint.

XV.

"Perhaps," thought he, "it is the country's wont
To welcome foreigners in this way: now
I recollect some innkeepers who don't
Differ, except in robbing with a bow,
In lieu of a bare blade and brazen front.
But what is to be done? I can't allow
The fellow to lie groaning on the road:
So take him up; I'll help you with the load."

XVI.

But ere they could perform this pious duty,
The dying man cried, "Hold! I've got my gruel
Oh! for a glass of *max!*(2) We've miss'd our booty
Let me die where I am!" And as the fuel

(1) ["*Falstaff.* Diana's foresters, gentlemen of the shade, minions o the moon: and let men say, we be men of good government; being governed as the sea is, by our noble and chaste mistress the moon, under whose countenance we — steal." — *Henry IV.*]

(2) [Gin or Hollands.]

Of life shrunk in his heart, and thick and sooty
The drops fell from his death-wound, and he drew ill
His breath,—he from his swelling throat untied
A kerchief, crying, "Give Sal that!"—and died.

XVII.

The cravat stain'd with bloody drops fell down
Before Don Juan's feet: he could not tell
Exactly why it was before him thrown,
Nor what the meaning of the man's farewell.
Poor Tom was once a kiddy(1) upon town,
A thorough varmint, and a *real* swell,(2)
Full flash,(3) all fancy, until fairly diddled,
His pockets first and then his body riddled.

XVIII.

Don Juan, having done the best he could
In all the circumstances of the case,
As soon as "Crowner's quest"(4) allow'd, pursued
His travels to the capital apace;—
Esteeming it a little hard he should
In twelve hours' time, and very little space,
Have been obliged to slay a freeborn native
In self-defence; this made him meditative.

(1) [A thief of the lower order, who, when he is breeched by a course of successful depredation, dresses in the extreme of vulgar gentility, and affects a knowingness in his air and conversation, which renders him in reality an object of ridicule. — VAUX.]

(2) [Any well-dressed person is emphatically called a swell, or a *real* swell. — P. EGAN.]

(3) [A fellow who affects any particular habit, as swearing, dressing in a particular manner, taking snuff, &c. merely to be noticed, is said to do it out of *flash*. — EGAN.]

(4) ["*2d Clown.* But is this law?
1st Clown. Ay marry is't: crowner's quest law." — *Hamlet*]

XIX.

He from the world had cut off a great man,
Who in his time had made heroic bustle.
Who in a row like Tom could lead the van,
Booze in the ken,(1) or at the spellken(2) hu
Who queer a flat?(3) Who (spite of Bow-street'
On the high toby-spice(4) so flash the muzz
Who on a lark,(5) with black-eyed Sal (his blowir
So prime, so swell,(7) so nutty,(8) and so knowin

(1) [A house that harbours thieves is called a *ken*.
(2) [The play-house.
(3) [To puzzle or confound a gull, or silly fellow.
(4) [Robbery on horseback.
(5) [Fun or sport of any kind.
(6) [A pick-pocket's trull.
(7) [So gentlemanly.

Slang Dict

(8) [To be *nuts* upon, is, to be very much pleased or gratified w thing: thus, a person who conceives a strong inclination for an the opposite sex is said to be quite *nutty* upon him or her. — *Sl tionary.*]

(9) The advance of science and of language has rendered it unn to translate the above good and true English, spoken in its origin by the select mobility and their patrons. The following is a sta song which was very popular, at least in my early days: —

"On the high toby-spice flash the muzzle,
In spite of each gallows old scout;
If you at the spellken can't hustle,
You 'll be hobbled in making a Clout.

"Then your Blowing will wax gallows haughty,
When she hears of your scaly mistake,
She 'll surely turn snitch for the forty —
That her Jack may be regular weight."

If there be any gemman so ignorant as to require a traduction him to my old friend and corporeal pastor and master, John Jacks Professor of Pugilism; who, I trust, still retains the strength a metry of his model of a form, together with his good humour, and as well as mental accomplishments.

XX.

But Tom's no more — and so no more of Tom.
Heroes must die; and by God's blessing 'tis
Not long before the most of them go home.
Hail! Thamis, hail! Upon thy verge it is
That Juan's chariot, rolling like a drum
In thunder, holds the way it can't well miss,
Through Kennington and all the other "tons,"
Which make us wish ourselves in town at once;—

XXI.

Through Groves, so call'd as being void of trees,
(Like *lucus* from *no* light); through prospects named
Mount Pleasant, as containing nought to please,
Nor much to climb; through little boxes framed
Of bricks, to let the dust in at your ease,
With "To be let," upon their doors proclaim'd;
Through "Rows" most modestly call'd "Paradise,"
Which Eve might quit without much sacrifice;—

XXII.

Through coaches, drays, choked turnpikes, and a whirl
Of wheels, and roar of voices, and confusion;
Here taverns wooing to a pint of "purl,"(1)
There mails fast flying off like a delusion;
There barbers' blocks with periwigs in curl
In windows; here the lamplighter's infusion
Slowly distill'd into the glimmering glass
(For in those days we had not got to gas—);(2)

(1) [A kind of medicated malt liquor, in which wormwood and aromatics are infused. — Todd.]

(2) [The streets of London were first regularly lighted with gas in 1812.]

XXIII.

Through this, and much, and more, is the approach
Of travellers to mighty Babylon:
Whether they come by horse, or chaise, or coach,
With slight exceptions, all the ways seem one.
I could say more, but do not choose to encroach
Upon the Guide-book's privilege. The sun
Had set some time, and night was on the ridge
Of twilight, as the party cross'd the bridge.

XXIV.

That's rather fine, the gentle sound of Thamis—
Who vindicates a moment, too, his stream—
Though hardly heard through multifarious "damme's."
The lamps of Westminster's more regular gleam,
The breadth of pavement, and yon shrine where fame is
A spectral resident—whose pallid beam
In shape of moonshine hovers o'er the pile—
Make this a sacred part of Albion's isle.(1)

(1) ["I very often," says Addison, "walk by myself in Westminster Abbey. I know that entertainments of this nature are apt to raise dark and dismal thoughts in timorous minds, and gloomy imaginations: but for my own part, though I am always serious, I do not know what it is to be melancholy; and can, therefore, take a view of nature, in her deep and solemn scenes, with the same pleasure as in her most gay and delightful ones. By this means I can improve myself with those objects, which others consider with terror. When I look upon the tombs of the great, every emotion of envy dies in me; when I read the epitaphs of the beautiful, every inordinate desire goes out; when I meet with the grief of parents upon a tombstone, my heart melts with compassion; when I see the tomb of the parents themselves, I consider the vanity of grieving for those whom we must quickly follow. When I see kings lying by those who deposed them; when I consider rival wits placed side by side, or the holy men that divided the world with their contests and disputes; I reflect with sorrow and astonishment on the little competitions, factions, and debates of mankind. When I read the several dates of the tombs, of some that died yesterday, *and some six* hundred years ago, I consider that great day, when we shall *all of us be* contemporaries, and make our appearance together."]

XXV.

The Druids' groves are gone—so much the better:
Stone-Henge is not—but what the devil is it?—
But Bedlam still exists with its sage fetter,
That madmen may not bite you on a visit;
The Bench too seats or suits full many a debtor;
The Mansion House too (though some people quiz it)
To me appears a stiff yet grand erection;
But then the Abbey's worth the whole collection.

XXVI.

The line of lights too up to Charing Cross,
Pall Mall, and so forth, have a coruscation
Like gold as in comparison to dross,
Match'd with the Continent's illumination,
Whose cities Night by no means deigns to gloss.
The French were not yet a lamp-lighting nation,
And when they grew so—on their new-found lantern,
Instead of wicks, they made a wicked man turn.(1)

XXVII.

A row of gentlemen along the streets
Suspended, may illuminate mankind,
As also bonfires made of country seats;
But the old way is best for the purblind:
The other looks like phosphorus on sheets,
A sort of ignis fatuus to the mind,
Which, though 'tis certain to perplex and frighten,
Must burn more mildly ere it can enlighten.

(1) [Camille Des *Moulins* jocularly styled himself, "Attorney-General *to the lanthorn.*"]

XXVIII.

But London's so well lit, that if Diogenes
Could recommence to hunt his *honest man*,
And found him not amidst the various progenies
Of this enormous city's spreading spawn,
'Twere not for want of lamps to aid his dodging his
Yet undiscover'd treasure. What *I* can,
I've done to find the same throughout life's journey,
But see the world is only one attorney.

XXIX.

Over the stones still rattling, up Pall Mall,
Through crowds and carriages, but waxing thinner
As thunder'd knockers broke the long seal'd spell
Of doors 'gainst duns, and to an early dinner
Admitted a small party as night fell,—
Don Juan, our young diplomatic sinner,
Pursued his path, and drove past some hotels,
St. James's Palace and St. James's "Hells." (1)

XXX.

They reach'd the hotel: forth stream'd from the front
A tide of well-clad waiters, and around [door
The mob stood, and as usual several score
Of those pedestrian Paphians who abound
In decent London when the daylight's o'er;
Commodious but immoral, they are found
Useful, like Malthus, in promoting marriage.—
But Juan now is stepping from his carriage

(1) "Hells," gaming-houses. What their number may now be in this life, I know not. Before I was of age I knew them pretty accurately, both "*gold*" and "silver." I was once nearly called out by an acquaintance, *because when* he asked me where I thought that his soul would be found *hereafter*, I answered, "In Silver Hell."

XXXI.

Into one of the sweetest of hotels,
Especially for foreigners — and mostly
For those whom favour or whom fortune swells,
And cannot find a bill's small items costly.
There many an envoy either dwelt or dwells
(The den of many a diplomatic lost lie),
Until to some conspicuous square they pass,
And blazon o'er the door their names in brass.

XXXII.

Juan, whose was a delicate commission,
Private, though publicly important, bore
No title to point out with due precision
The exact affair on which he was sent o'er.
'Twas merely known, that on a secret mission
A foreigner of rank had graced our shore,
Young, handsome, and accomplish'd, who was said
(In whispers) to have turn'd his sovereign's head.

XXXIII.

Some rumour also of some strange adventures
Had gone before him, and his wars and loves;
And as romantic heads are pretty painters,
And, above all, an Englishwoman's roves
Into the excursive, breaking the indentures
Of sober reason, wheresoe'er it moves,
He found himself extremely in the fashion,
Which serves our thinking people for a passion.

XXXIV.

I don't mean that they are passionless, but quite
The contrary; but then 'tis in the head;
Yet as the consequences are as bright
As if they acted with the heart instead,
What after all can signify the site
Of ladies' lucubrations? So they lead
In safety to the place for which you start,
What matters if the road be head or heart?

XXXV.

Juan presented in the proper place,
To proper placemen, every Russ credential;
And was received with all the due grimace,
By those who govern in the mood potential,
Who, seeing a handsome stripling with smooth face,
Thought (what in state affairs is most essential)
That they as easily might *do* the youngster,
As hawks may pounce upon a woodland songster.

XXXVI.

They err'd, as aged men will do; but by
And by we'll talk of that; and if we don't,
'Twill be because our notion is not high
Of politicians and their double front,
Who live by lies, yet dare not boldly lie:—
Now what I love in women is, they won't
Or can't do otherwise than lie, but do it
So well, the very truth seems falsehood to it.

XXXVII.

And, after all, what is a lie? 'Tis but
The truth in masquerade; and I defy
Historians, heroes, lawyers, priests, to put
A fact without some leaven of a lie.
The very shadow of true Truth would shut
Up annals, revelations, poesy,
And prophecy—except it should be dated
Some years before the incidents related.

XXXVIII.

Praised be all liars and all lies! Who now
Can tax my mild Muse with misanthropy?
She rings the world's "Te Deum," and her brow
Blushes for those who will not:—but to sigh
Is idle; let us like most others bow,
Kiss hands, feet, any part of majesty,
After the good example of "Green Erin,"(1)
Whose shamrock now seems rather worse for wearing.

XXXIX.

Don Juan was presented, and his dress
And mien excited general admiration—
I don't know which was more admired or less:
One monstrous diamond drew much observation,
Which Catherine in a moment of "ivresse"
(In love or brandy's fervent fermentation)
Bestow'd upon him, as the public learn'd;
And, to say truth, it had been fairly earn'd.

(1) [See the Irish Avatar, *ante*, Vol. XI. p. 320.]

XL.

Besides the ministers and underlings,
Who must be courteous to the accredited
Diplomatists of rather wavering kings,
Until their royal riddle's fully read,
The very clerks,—those somewhat dirty springs
Of office, or the house of office, fed
By foul corruption into streams,—even they
Were hardly rude enough to earn their pay:

XLI.

And insolence no doubt is what they are
Employ'd for, since it is their daily labour,
In the dear offices of peace or war; [neighbour,
And should you doubt, pray ask of your next
When for a passport, or some other bar
To freedom, he applied (a grief and a bore),
If he found not this spawn of taxborn riches,
Like lap-dogs, the least civil sons of b——s.

XLII.

But Juan was received with much "empressement:"—
These phrases of refinement I must borrow
From our next neighbours' land, where, like a chessman,
There is a move set down for joy or sorrow
Not only in mere talking, but the press. Man
In islands is, it seems, downright and thorough,
More than on continents—as if the sea
(See Billingsgate) made even the tongue more free.

XLIII.

And yet the British "Damme"'s rather Attic
Your continental oaths are but incontinent.
And turn on things which no aristocratic [anent (1)
Spirit would name, and therefore even I won't
This subject quote; as it would be schismatic
In politesse, and have a sound affronting in't:—
But "Damme"'s quite ethereal, though too daring—
Platonic blasphemy, the soul of swearing.

XLIV.

For downright rudeness, ye may stay at home;
For true or false politeness (and scarce *that Now*) you may cross the blue deep and white foam—
The first the emblem (rarely though) of what
You leave behind, the next of much you come
To meet. However, 'tis no time to chat
On general topics: poems must confine
Themselves to unity, like this of mine.

XLV.

In the great world,—which, being interpreted,
Meaneth the west or worst end of a city
And about twice two thousand people bred
By no means to be very wise or witty,
But to sit up while others lie in bed,
And look down on the universe with pity,—
Juan, as an inveterate patrician,
Was well received by persons of condition.

(1) "Anent" was a Scotch phrase meaning "concerning"—"with regard to:" it has been made English by the Scotch novels; and, as the *Frenchman said, "If it be not, ought to be* English."

XLVI.

He was a bachelor, which is a matter
Of import both to virgin and to bride,
The former's hymeneal hopes to flatter;
And (should she not hold fast by love or pride)
'Tis also of some moment to the latter:
A rib 's a thorn in a wed gallant's side,
Requires decorum, and is apt to double
The horrid sin—and what's still worse, the trouble.

XLVII.

But Juan was a bachelor—of arts, [had
And parts, and hearts: he danced and sung, and
An air as sentimental as Mozart's
Softest of melodies; and could be sad
Or cheerful, without any "flaws or starts,"(1)
Just at the proper time; and though a lad,
Had seen the world—which is a curious sight,
And very much unlike what people write.

XLVIII.

Fair virgins blush'd upon him; wedded dames
Bloom'd also in less transitory hues;
For both commodities dwell by the Thames,
The painting and the painted; youth, ceruse,
Against his heart preferr'd their usual claims,
Such as no gentleman can quite refuse:
Daughters admired his dress, and pious mothers
Enquired his income, and if he had brothers.

(1) [—— "Oh, these flaws, and starts,
(Impostors to true fear,) would well become
A woman's story, &c."— *Macbeth.*]

XLIX.

The milliners who furnish "drapery Misses"(1)
Throughout the season, upon speculation
Of payment ere the honey-moon's last kisses
Have waned into a crescent's coruscation,
Thought such an opportunity as this is,
Of a rich foreigner's initiation,
Not to be overlook'd—and gave such credit,
That future bridegrooms swore, and sigh'd, and paid it.

L.

The Blues, that tender tribe, who sigh o'er sonnets,
And with the pages of the last Review
Line the interior of their heads or bonnets,
Advanced in all their azure's highest hue:
They talk'd bad French or Spanish, and upon its
Late authors ask'd him for a hint or two;
And which was softest, Russian or Castilian?
And whether in his travels he saw Ilion?

(1) "Drapery Misses."—This term is probably any thing now but a *mystery*. It was, however, almost so to me when I first returned from the East in 1811—1812. It means a pretty, a high-born, a fashionable young female, well instructed by her friends, and furnished by her milliner with a wardrobe upon credit, to be repaid, when married, by the *husband*. The riddle was first read to me by a young and pretty heiress, on my praising the "drapery" of the "*untouchered*" but "pretty virginities" (like Mrs. Anne Page) of the *then* day, which has now been some years yesterday: she assured me that the thing was common in London; and as her own thousands, and blooming looks, and rich simplicity of array, put any suspicion in her own case out of the question, I confess I gave some credit to the allegation. If necessary, authorities might be cited; in which case I could quote both "drapery" and the wearers. Let us hope, however, that it is now obsolete.

LI.

Juan, who was a little superficial,
And not in literature a great Drawcansir,
Examined by this learned and especial
Jury of matrons, scarce knew what to answer:
His duties warlike, loving or official,
His steady application as a dancer,
Had kept him from the brink of Hippocrene,
Which now he found was blue instead of green.

LII.

However, he replied at hazard, with
A modest confidence and calm assurance,
Which lent his learned lucubrations pith,
And pass'd for arguments of good endurance.
That prodigy, Miss Araminta Smith
(Who at sixteen translated "Hercules Furens"
Into as furious English), with her best look,
Set down his sayings in her common-place book.

LIII.

Juan knew several languages—as well
He might—and brought them up with skill, in time
To save his fame with each accomplish'd belle,
Who still regretted that he did not rhyme.
There wanted but this requisite to swell
His qualities (with them) into sublime:
Lady Fitz-Frisky, and Miss Mævia Mannish,
Both long'd extremely to be sung in Spanish.

LIV.

However, he did pretty well, and was
  Admitted as an aspirant to all
The coteries, and, as in Banquo's glass,
  At great assemblies or in parties small,
He saw ten thousand living authors pass,
  That being about their average numeral:
Also the eighty "greatest living poets,"
As every paltry magazine can show it's.

LV.

In twice five years the "greatest living poet,"
  Like to the champion in the fisty ring,
Is call'd on to support his claim, or show it,
  Although 't is an imaginary thing.
Even I—albeit I'm sure I did not know it,
  Nor sought of foolscap subjects to be king,—
Was reckon'd a considerable time,
The grand Napoleon of the realms of rhyme.

LVI.

But Juan was my Moscow, and Fallers
  My Leipsic, and my Mont Saint Jean seems Cain
"La Belle Alliance" of dunces down at zero.
  Now that the Lion's fall'n, may rise again:
But I will fall at least as fell my hero:
  Nor reign at all, or as a monarch reign;
Or to some lonely isle of gaolers go,
With turncoat Southey for my turnkey Lowe.

(1) [See ante, Vol. XV. p. [illegible].]

LVII.

Sir Walter reign'd before me; Moore and Campbell
Before and after; but now grown more holy,
The Muses upon Sion's hill must ramble
With poets almost clergymen, or wholly;
And Pegasus hath a psalmodic amble
Beneath the very Reverend Rowley Powley,
Who shoes the glorious animal with stilts,
A modern Ancient Pistol—by the hilts!

LVIII.(1)

Then there's my gentle Euphues; who, they say,
Sets up for being a sort of *moral me*;(2)
He'll find it rather difficult some day
To turn out both, or either, it may be.
Some persons think that Coleridge hath the sway;
And Wordsworth has supporters, two or three;
And that deep-mouth'd Bœotian "Savage Landor"(3)
Has taken for a swan rogue Southey's gander.

LIX.

John Keats, who was kill'd off by one critique,
Just as he really promised something great,
If not intelligible, without Greek
Contrived to talk about the gods of late,

(1) [A stanza is left blank in this place in the printed copies. Mr. Murray possesses no MS. of this Canto.]

(2) [Some Reviewer had bestowed the title of "a Moral Byron" on Mr. Bryan Procter, author of 'Dramatic Sketches,' &c. &c. all published under the name of 'Barry Cornwall.']

(3) [See *antè*, Vol. XII. p. 248.]

Much as they might have been supposed to speak.(1)
Poor fellow! His was an untoward fate;
'Tis strange the mind, that very fiery particle,(2)
Should let itself be snuff'd out by an article.

LX.

The list grows long of live and dead pretenders
To that which none will gain — or none will know
The conqueror at least; who, ere Time renders
His last award, will have the long grass grow
Above his burnt-out brain, and sapless cinders.
If I might augur, I should rate but low
Their chances; — they're too numerous, like the thirty
Mock tyrants, when Rome's annals wax'd but dirty.

LXI.

This is the literary *lower* empire,
Where the prætorian bands take up the matter; —
A "dreadful trade," like his who "gathers samphire," (3)
The insolent soldiery to soothe and flatter,
With the same feelings as you'd coax a vampire.
Now, were I once at home, and in good satire,
I'd try conclusions with those Janizaries,
And show them *what* an intellectual war is.

(1) [The Biographical Dictionary says,—"Being in delicate health, he was induced to try the climate of Italy, where he arrived in November, 1820, and died in the following December. His death has been attributed to the attacks of critics; but it was, in fact, owing to a consumptive complaint of long standing." Compare, however, *antè*, Vol. XV. p. 92.]

(2) "Divinæ particulum auræ."

(3) [— "*Half-way down*
Hangs one that gathers samphire; dreadful trade!" — Lear.]

LXII.

I think I know a trick or two, would turn
Their flanks;—but it is hardly worth my while
With such small gear to give myself concern:
Indeed I've not the necessary bile;
My natural temper's r[illegible]y aught but stern,
And even my M[illegible] worst reproof's a smile;
And then she d[illegible] a [illegible]and modern curtsy,
And glides away, assured she never hurts ye.

LXIII.

My Juan, whom I left in deadly peril
Amongst live poets and blue ladies, past
With some small profit through that field so sterile,
Being tired in time, and neither least nor last,
Left it before he had been treated very ill;
And henceforth found himself more gaily classed
Amongst the higher spirits of the day,
The sun's true son, no vapour, but a ray.

LXIV.

His morns he pass'd in business—which dissected,
Was like all business, a laborious nothing
That leads to lassitude, the most infected
And Centaur Nessus garb of mortal clothing,(1)
And on our sofas makes us lie dejected,
And talk in tender horrors of our loathing
All kinds of toil, save for our country's good—
Which grows no better, though 'tis time it should.

(1) "Illita Nesseo tibi texta veneno."—Ovid. Epist. ix.

LXV.

His afternoons he pass'd in visits, luncheons,
Lounging, and boxing; and the twilight hour
In riding round those vegetable puncheons [flower
Call'd "Parks," where there is neither fruit nor
Enough to gratify a bee's slight munchings;
But after all it is the only "bower,"(1)
(In Moore's phrase) where the fashionable fair
Can form a slight acquaintance with fresh air.

LXVI.

Then dress, then dinner, then awakes the world!
Then glare the lamps, then whirl the wheels, then
roar [hurl'd
Through street and square fast flashing chariots
Like harness'd meteors; then along the floor
Chalk mimics painting; then festoons are twirl'd;
Then roll the brazen thunders of the door,
Which opens to the thousand happy few
An earthly Paradise of "Or Molu."

LXVII.

There stands the noble hostess, nor shall sink
With the three-thousandth curtsy; there the waltz,
The only dance which teaches girls to think,(2)
Makes one in love even with its very faults.

(1) ["Come to me, love, I 've wander'd far,
'T is past the promised hour:
Come to me, love, the twilight star
Shall guide thee to my bower."
MOORE.]

(2) [See ante, Vol. IX. p. 123.]

Saloon, room, hall, o'erflow beyond their brink,
And long the latest of arrivals halts,
'Midst royal dukes and dames condemn'd to climl
And gain an inch of staircase at a time.

LXVIII.

Thrice happy he who, after a survey
Of the good company, can win a corner,
A door that's *in* or boudoir *out* of the way,
Where he may fix himself like small "Ja Horner,"
And let the Babel round run as it may,
And look on as a mourner, or a scorner,
Or an approver, or a mere spectator,
Yawning a little as the night grows later.

LXIX.

But this won't do, save by and by; and he
Who, like Don Juan, takes an active share,
Must steer with care through all that glittering se
Of gems and plumes and pearls and silks, to whe
He deems it is his proper place to be;
Dissolving in the waltz to some soft air,
Or proudlier prancing with mercurial skill
Where Science marshals forth her own quadrille.

LXX.

Or, if he dance not, but hath higher views
Upon an heiress or his neighbour's bride,
Let him take care that that which he pursues
Is not at once too palpably descried.

Full many an eager gentleman oft rues
His haste: impatience is a blundering guide
Amongst a people famous for reflection,
Who like to play the fool with circumspection.

LXXI.

But, if you can contrive, get next at supper;
Or, if forestalled, get opposite and ogle:—
Oh, ye ambrosial moments! always upper
In mind, a sort of sentimental bogle,(1)
Which sits for ever upon memory's crupper,
The ghost of vanish'd pleasures once in vogue! Ill
Can tender souls relate the rise and fall
Of hopes and fears which shake a single ball.

LXXII.

But these precautionary hints can touch
Only the common run, who must pursue,
And watch, and ward; whose plans a word too much
Or little overturns; and not the few
Or many (for the number's sometimes such)
Whom a good mien, especially if new,
Or fame, or name, for wit, war, sense, or nonsense,
Permits whate'er they please, or *did* not long since.

LXXIII.

Our hero, as a hero, young and handsome,
Noble, rich, celebrated, and a stranger,
Like other slaves of course must pay his ransom
Before he can escape from so much danger

(1) Scotch for goblin.

As will environ a conspicuous man. Some
Talk about poetry, and "rack and manger,"
And ugliness, disease, as toil and trouble;—
I wish they knew the life of a young noble.

LXXIV.

They are young, but know not youth—it is anticipated;
Handsome but wasted, rich without a sou;
Their vigour in a thousand arms is dissipated;
Their cash comes *from*, their wealth goes *to* a Jew;
Both senates see their nightly votes participated
Between the tyrant's and the tribunes' crew;
And having voted, dined, drank, gamed, and whored,
The family vault receives another lord.

LXXV.

"Where is the world?" cries Young, at *eighty*—(1)
"Where
The world in which a man was born?" Alas!
Where is the world of *eight* years past? '*Twas there*—
I look for it—'tis gone, a globe of glass!
Crack'd, shiver'd, vanish'd, scarcely gazed on, ere
A silent change dissolves the glittering mass.
Statesmen, chiefs, orators, queens, patriots, kings,
And dandies, all are gone on the wind's wings.

(1) [Young was more than eighty years old when he published his poem, entitled "Resignation," &c.]

LXXVI.

Where is Napoleon the Grand? God knows:
Where little Castlereagh? The devil can tell:
Where Grattan, Curran, Sheridan, all those
Who bound the bar or senate in their spell?
Where is the unhappy Queen, with all her woes?
And where the Daughter, whom the Isles loved well? [Cents?(1)
Where are those martyr'd saints the Five per
And where — oh, where the devil are the rents?

LXXVII.

Where's Brummel? Dish'd. Where's Long Pole Wellesley? Diddled.
Where's Whitbread? Romilly? Where's George the Third?
Where is his will?(2) (That's not so soon unriddled.)
And where is "Fum" the Fourth, our "royal bird?"(3)
Gone down, it seems, to Scotland to be fiddled
Unto by Sawney's violin, we have heard:
"Caw me, caw thee"—for six months hath been hatching
This scene of royal itch and loyal scratching.

(1) ["I am ready to accept the, or almost any mortgage, any thing to get out of the tremulous Funds of these oscillatory times. There will be a war, somewhere no doubt — and wherever it may be, the Funds will be affected more or less; so pray get us out of them with all proper expedition. It has been the burthen of my song to you three years and better, and about as useful as better counsels." — *Lord B. to Mr. Kinnaird*, Jan. 18. 1823.]

(2) [The old story of the will of George I., said to have been destroyed by George II. No such calumny was ever heard of as to George III.]

(3) [See Moore's "Fum and Hum, the Two Birds of Royalty," appended to his "Fudge Family."]

LXXVIII.

Where is Lord This? And where my Lady That?
The Honourable Mistresses and Misses?
Some laid aside like an old Opera hat,
Married, unmarried, and remarried: (this is
An evolution oft performed of late.)
Where are the Dublin shouts — and London hisses?
Where are the Grenvilles? Turn'd as usual. Where
My friends the Whigs? Exactly where they were.

LXXIX.

Where are the Lady Carolines and Franceses?
Divorced or doing thereanent. Ye annals
So brilliant, where the list of routs and dances is,—
Thou Morning Post, sole record of the panels
Broken in carriages, and all the phantasies
Of fashion, — say what streams now fill those channels?
Some die, some fly, some languish on the Continent,
Because the times have hardly left them *one* tenant.

LXXX.

Some who once set their caps at cautious dukes,
Have taken up at length with younger brothers:
Some heiresses have bit at sharpers' hooks:
Some maids have been made wives, some merely mothers;
Others have lost their fresh and fairy looks:
In short, the list of alterations bothers.
There's little strange in this, but something strange is
The unusual quickness of these common changes.

LXXXI.

: of seventy years as age; in seven
: seen more changes, down from monarchs to
nblest individual under heaven,
might suffice a moderate century through.
:hat nought was lasting, but now even
;e grows too changeable, without being new:
s permanent among the human race,
the Whigs *not* getting into place.

LXXXII.

:en Napoleon, who seem'd quite a Jupiter,
t to a Saturn. I have seen a Duke
:ter which) turn politician stupider,
t can well be, than his wooden look.
time that I should hoist my "blue Peter,'
ail for a new theme:—I have seen—and
:—the king hiss'd, and then carest; [shook
't pretend to settle which was best.

LXXXIII.

:en the Landholders without a rap—
: seen Joanna Southcote—I have seen
ıse of Commons turn'd to a tax-trap—
: seen that sad affair of the late Queen—
:en crowns worn instead of a fool's cap—
seen a Congress(1) doing all that's mean—
:en some nations like o'erloaded asses
their burthens—meaning the high classes.

(1) Congress at Verona, in 1822. See *antè*, Vol. XIV. p. 281.]

LXXXIV.

I have seen small poets, and great prosers, and
Interminable — *not eternal* — speakers —
I have seen the funds at war with house and land —
I have seen the country gentlemen turn squeakers —
I have seen the people ridden o'er like sand
By slaves on horseback — I have seen malt liquors
Exchanged for "thin potations" (1) by John Bull —
I have seen John half detect himself a fool. —

LXXXV.

But "carpe diem," Juan, "carpe, carpe!" (2)
To-morrow sees another race as gay
And transient, and devour'd by the same harpy.
"Life's a poor player," — then "play out the play, (3)
Ye villains!" and above all keep a sharp eye
Much less on what you do than what you say:
Be hypocritical, be cautious, be
Not what you *seem*, but always what you *see*.

LXXXVI.

But how shall I relate in other cantos
Of what befell our hero in the land,
Which 'tis the common cry and lie to vaunt as
A moral country? But I hold my hand —

(1) ["If I had a thousand sons, the first human principle I would teach them should be to forswear thin potations, and to addict themselves to sack." — SHAKSP. *Henry IV.*]

(2) "Carpe diem, quàm minimum credula postero." — HOR.]

(3) ["Out, you rogue! play out the play." — *Henry IV.*]

I disdain to write an Atalantis;(1)
it 'tis as well at once to understand
are *not* a moral people, and you know it
iout the aid of too sincere a poet.

LXXXVII.

t Juan saw and underwent shall be
y topic, with of course the due restriction
ch is required by proper courtesy;
id recollect the work is only fiction,
that I sing of neither mine nor me,
iough every scribe, in some slight turn of diction.
hint allusions never *meant*. Ne'er doubt
—when I speak, I *don't hint*, but *speak out*.

LXXXVIII.

ther he married with the third or fourth
fspring of some sage husband-hunting counte:s
'hether with some virgin of more worth
mean in Fortune's matrimonial bounties)

See the "New Atalantis, or Memoirs and Manners of several Per-
' Quality,"—a work in which the authoress, Mrs. Manley, makes
ree with many distinguished characters of her day. Warburton
t "a famous book, full of court, and party scandal, and written
)ose effeminacy of style and sentiment, which well suited the de-
id taste of the better vulgar." Pope also alludes to it in the
) of the Lock,"—

"As long as *Atalantis* shall be read,
Or the small pillow grace a lady's bed,
While nymphs take treats or assignations give,
So long my honour, name, and praise shall live."

Swift, in his ballad on "Corinna:"—

"Her common-place book all gallant is;
Of scandal now a cornucopia—
She pours it out in *Atalantis*,
Or memoirs of the New Utopia."]

He took to regularly peopling Earth,
Of which your lawful awful wedlock fount is,—
Or whether he was taken in for damages,
For being too excursive in his homages,—

LXXXIX.

Is yet within the unread events of time
Thus far, go forth, thou lay, which I will back
Against the same given quantity of rhyme,
For being as much the subject of attack
As ever yet was any work sublime,
By those who love to say that white is black.
So much the better!—I may stand alone,
But would not change my free thoughts for a throne

DON JUAN.

CANTO THE TWELFTH. (1)

1) [Cantos XII. XIII. and XIV. appeared in London, in November, 23.]

DON JUAN.

CANTO THE TWELFTH.

I.

Of all the barbarous middle ages, that
Which is most barbarous is the middle age
Of man; it is—I really scarce know what;
But when we hover between fool and sage,
And don't know justly what we would be at—
A period something like a printed page,
Black letter upon foolscap, while our hair
Grows grizzled, and we are not what we were;—

II.

Too old for youth,—too young, at thirty-five,
To herd with boys, or hoard with good threescore,—
I wonder people should be left alive;
But since they are, that epoch is a bore:
Love lingers still, although 'twere late to wive;
And as for other love, the illusion's o'er;
And money, that most pure imagination,
Gleams only through the dawn of its creation.( )

(1) [In an unpublished letter to Mr. Kinnaird, dated Genoa, Jan. 18. 1823, we find *the following passage*:—"I *will* economise and do, as I have *partly proved to you by my surplus* revenue of 1822, which almost equals

III.

O Gold! Why call we misers miserable? (1)
Theirs is the pleasure that can never pall;
Theirs is the best bower anchor, the chain cable
Which holds fast other pleasures great and small
Ye who but see the saving man at table,
And scorn his temperate board, as none at all,
And wonder how the wealthy can be sparing,
Know not what visions spring from each cheese-paring

---

the ditto of the United States of America (vide President's report to Congress); and do you second my parsimony by judicious disbursements of what is requisite, and a moderate liquidation. Also make an investment of any spare moneys as may render some usance to the owner; because however little, 'every little makes a mickle'—as we of the north say, with more reason than rhyme. I hope that you have all receipts, &c. &c. &c. and acknowledgments of moneys paid in liquidation of debts, to prevent extortion, and hinder the fellows from coming twice, of which they would be capable, particularly as my absence would lend a pretext to the pretension.—You will perhaps wonder at this recent and furious fit of accumulation and retrenchment; but it is not so unnatural. I am not naturally ostentatious, although once careless, and expensive because careless: and my most extravagant passions have pretty well subsided, as it is time they should on the very verge of thirty-five. I always looked to about thirty as the barrier of any real or fierce delight in the passions, and determined to work them out in the younger ore and better veins of the mine; and I flatter myself (perhaps) that I have pretty well done so, and now the dross is coming and I *loves lucre:* for we must love something. At any rate then, I have a passion the more, and thus a feeling. However, it is not for myself; but I should like, God willing, to leave something to my relatives more than a mere name; and besides that, to be able to do good to others to a greater extent. If nothing else will do, I must try bread and water; which, by the way, are very nourishing and sufficient, if good of their kind."]

(1) [BOSWELL. "I have heard old Mr. Sheridan maintain, with much ingenuity, that a complete miser is a happy man: a miser who gives himself wholly to the one passion of saving."—JOHNSON. "That is flying in the face of all the world, who have called an avaricious man a *miser*, because he is miserable. No, sir; a man who both spends and saves money is the happiest man, because he has both enjoyments."—CROKER's *Boswell* vol. iv. p. 182.]

IV.

Love or lust makes man sick, and wine much sicker;
Ambition rends, and gaming gains a loss;
But making money, slowly first, then quicker,
And adding still a little through each cross
(Which *will* come over things), beats love or liquor,
The gamester's counter, or the statesman's *dross*.
O Gold! I still prefer thee unto paper,
Which makes bank credit like a bark of vapour.

V.

Who hold the balance of the world? Who reign
O'er congress, whether royalist or liberal?
Who rouse the shirtless patriots of Spain? (1)
(That make old Europe's journals squeak and gibber all.)
Who keep the world, both old and new, in pain
Or pleasure? Who make politics run glibber all?
The shade of Buonaparte's noble daring? —
Jew Rothschild, and his fellow-Christian, Baring.

VI.

Those, and the truly liberal Lafitte,
Are the true lords of Europe. Every loan
Is not a merely speculative hit,
But seats a nation or upsets a throne.
Republics also get involved a bit;
Columbia's stock hath holders not unknown
On 'Change; and even thy silver soil, Peru,
Must get itself discounted by a Jew.

(1) The Descamisados.

VII.

Why call the miser miserable? as
I said before: the frugal life is his,
Which in a saint or cynic ever was
The theme of praise: a hermit would not miss
Canonization for the self-same cause,
And wherefore blame gaunt wealth's austerities?
Because, you'll say, nought calls for such a trial;—
Then there 's more merit in his self-denial.

VIII.

He is your only poet;—passion, pure
And sparkling on from heap to heap, displays,
Possess'd, the ore, of which *mere hopes* allure
Nations athwart the deep: the golden rays
Flash up in ingots from the mine obscure;
On him the diamond pours its brilliant blaze;
While the mild emerald's beam shades down the die
Of other stones, to soothe the miser's eyes.

IX.

The lands on either side are his: the ship
From Ceylon, Inde, or far Cathay,(1) unloads
For him the fragrant produce of each trip;
Beneath his cars of Ceres groan the roads,
And the vine blushes like Aurora's lip;
His very cellars might be kings' abodes;
While he, despising every sensual call,
Commands—the intellectual lord of all.

(1) [China.]

X.

Perhaps he hath great projects in his mind,
To build a college, or to found a race,(1)
A hospital, a church,—and leave behind
Some dome surmounted by his meagre face:
Perhaps he fain would liberate mankind
Even with the very ore which makes them base;
Perhaps he would be wealthiest of his nation,
Or revel in the joys of calculation.

XI.

But whether all, or each, or none of these
May be the hoarder's principle of action,
The fool will call such mania a disease:—
What is his *own?* Go—look at each transaction,
Wars, revels, loves—do these bring men more ease
Than the mere plodding through each "vulgar fraction?"
Or do they benefit mankind? Lean miser!
Let spendthrifts' heirs enquire of yours—who's wiser?

XII.

How beauteous are rouleaus! how charming chests
Containing ingots, bags of dollars, coins
(Not of old victors, all whose heads and crests
Weigh not the thin ore where their visage shines,
But) of fine unclipt gold, where dully rests
Some likeness, which the glittering cirque confines,
Of modern, reigning, sterling, stupid stamp:—
Yes! ready money *is* Aladdin's lamp.

(1) ["*Die, and endow a college, or a cat.*"—Pope.]

XIII.

" Love rules the camp, the court, the gr
" for love
Is heaven, and heaven is love:"(1)—so si
Which it were rather difficult to prove
(A thing with poetry in general hard).
Perhaps there may be something in " the gr
At least it rhymes to " love:" but I'm pr
To doubt (no less than landlords of their re
If " courts" and " camps" be quite so senti

XIV.

But if Love don't, *Cash* does, and Cash alo
Cash rules the grove, and fells it too besid
Without cash, camps were thin, and courts wer
Without cash, Malthus tells you — " t
So Cash rules Love the ruler, on his own [bri
High ground, as virgin Cynthia sways the
And as for " Heaven being Love," why not sa
Is wax? Heaven is not Love, 'tis Matrimo

(1) ["Love rules the court, the camp, the grove,
And men below, and saints above,
And love is heaven, and heaven is love."
Lay of the Last M

(2) [Mr. Malthus tells us, that the way to reduce our poor- persuade the lower orders to continence; to discourage them, a possible, from marrying; to preach wedding-sermons to the will marry, upon the immorality of breeding, — that being a served only for those who can afford it; and if they will persis proper and immoral a practice, after so solemn and well-timed to leave them to the punishment of severe want, and rigidly den assistance. No public relief is to be given to the starving ir worth nothing to society, for its place will be presently suppli ciety, therefore, has no further business than to hang the mot should shorten the sufferings of her babe rather than see it di *The rich are to* be called upon for no sacrifices; nothing more

XV.

Is not all love prohibited whatever,
Excepting marriage? which is love, no doubt,
After a sort; but somehow people never [out:
With the same thought the two words have help'd
Love may exist *with* marriage, and *should* ever,
And marriage also may exist without;
But love *sans* bans is both a sin and shame,
And ought to go by quite another name.

XVI.

Now if the "court," and "camp," and "*grove*,"
Recruited all with constant married men, [be not
Who never coveted their neighbour's lot,
I say *that* line's a lapsus of the pen;—
Strange too in my "buon camerado" Scott,
So celebrated for his morals, when
My Jeffrey held him up as an example(1)
To me;—of which these morals are a sample.

---

of them, than that they should harden their hearts. That we may not be suspected of exaggerating the detestable heard-heartedness of his system, we present it in his own language. — SOUTHEY.]

(1) [We have no notion that Lord Byron had any mischievous intention in these publications, and readily acquit him of any wish to corrupt the morals, or impair the happiness of his readers; but it is our duty to say, that much of what he has published appears to us to have this tendency. How opposite to this is the system, or the temper, of the great author of Waverley. With all his unrivalled power of invention and judgment, of pathos and pleasantry, the tenour of his sentiments is uniformly generous, indulgent, and good humoured; and so remote from the bitterness of misanthropy, that he never indulges in sarcasm, and scarcely, in any case, carries his merriment so far as derision. But the peculiarity by which he stands most broadly and proudly distinguished from Lord Byron is, that beginning, as he frequently does, with some ludicrous or satirical theme, he never fails to raise out of it some feelings of a generous or gentle kind, and *to end by exciting* our tender pity, or deep respect, for those

XVII.

Well, if I don't succeed, I *have* succeeded,
And that's enough; succeeded in my youth
The only time when much success is needed:
And my success produced what I, in sooth,
Cared most about; it need not now be pleade
Whate'er it was, 'twas mine; I've paid, in
Of late, the penalty of such success,
But have not learn'd to wish it any less.

XVIII.

That suit in Chancery,—which some persons
In an appeal to the unborn, whom they,
In the faith of their procreative creed,
Baptize posterity, or future clay,—
To me seems but a dubious kind of reed
To lean on for support in any way;
Since odds are that posterity will know
No more of them, than they of her, I trow.

XIX.

Why, I'm posterity—and so are you;
And whom do we remember? Not a hund
Were every memory written down all true,
The tenth or twentieth name would b
blunder'd;

---

very individuals or classes of persons who seemed at first to be br
the stage for our mere sport and amusement;—thus making the
itself subservient to the cause of benevolence—and inculcating,
turn, and as the true end and result of all his trials and experim
love of our kind, and the duty and delight of a cordial and genu
pathy with the joys and sorrows of every condition of men.—
in the Edinburgh Review for 1822.]

Plutarch's Lives have but pick'd out a few,
l'gainst those few your annalists have thunder'd;
Mitford(1) in the nineteenth century
with Greek truth, the good old Greek the
lie. (2)

XX.

)eople all, of every degree,
;entle readers and ungentle writers,
twelfth Canto 'tis my wish to be
erious as if I had for inditers
IS and Wilberforce:—the last set free
Negroes, and is worth a million fighters
Wellington has but enslaved the Whites,
[althus does the thing 'gainst which he writes.

Mitford's Greece. "Græcia *Verax*." His great pleasure con-
raising tyrants, abusing Plutarch, spelling oddly, and writing
and what is strange, after all, *his* is the best modern history of
any language, and he is perhaps the best of all modern his-
iatsoever. Having named his sins, it is but fair to state his vir-
rning, labour, research, wrath, and partiality. I call the latter
a writer, because they make him write in earnest.

has been, injuriously for him, too extensively held among mo-
ers, that Plutarch was to be considered as an historian whose
might be quoted for matters of fact with the same confidence as
iucydides or Xenophon, or Cæsar or Tacitus. Sometimes, indeed,
akes historical discussion, or, relating different reports, leaves
on them to his reader. When truth thus appears his object, his
valuable for the historian. But generally to do justice to his great
Lives, apparently it should be considered that, next at least to
of his nation, example, political and moral, was his purpose,
1 historical information. Little scrupulous as he has shown him-
: transactions the most public, concerning which he often con-
vithout reserve or apology, not only the highest authorities, bu-
self, it can hardly be supposed that he would scrutinise with great
the testimonies to private anecdotes, if even he does not some-
alge his invention. — MITFORD.]

XXI.

I'm serious — so are all men upon paper;
And why should I not form my speculation,
And hold up to the sun my little taper? (1)
Mankind just now seem wrapt in meditation
On constitutions and steam-boats of vapour;
While sages write against all procreation,
Unless a man can calculate his means
Of feeding brats the moment his wife weans.

XXII.

That's noble! That's romantic! For my part,
I think that "Philo-genitiveness" is —
(Now here's a word quite after my own heart,
Though there's a shorter a good deal than this,
If that politeness set it not apart;
But I'm resolved to say nought that's amiss) —
I say, methinks that "Philo-genitiveness" (2)
Might meet from men a little more forgiveness.

XXIII.

And now to business. — O my gentle Juan!
Thou art in London — in that pleasant place
Where every kind of mischief's daily brewing,
Which can await warm youth in its wild race.
'Tis true, that thy career is not a new one;
Thou art no novice in the headlong chase
Of early life; but this is a new land,
Which foreigners can never understand.

(1) ["Thus commentators each dark passage shun,
And hold their farthing candles to the sun." — YOUNG.]

(2) [Philo-*pro*genitiveness. Spurzheim and Gall discover the organ of this name in a bump behind the ears, and say it is remarkably developed in the bull.]

XXIV.

ith a small diversity of climate,
ɔt or cold, mercurial or sedate,
send forth my mandate like a primate
the rest of Europe's social state;
u art the most difficult to rhyme at,
: Britain, which the Muse may penetrate.
ıtries have their "Lions," but in thee
s but one superb menagerie.

XXV.

m sick of politics. Begin,
ılo Majora." Juan, undecided
ıt the paths of being "taken in,"
e the ice had like a skater glided:
ired of play, he flirted without sin
some of those fair creatures who have prided
lves on innocent tantalisation,
te all vice except its reputation.

XXVI.

se are few, and in the end they make
: devilish escapade or stir, which shows
'en the purest people may mistake
r way through virtue's primrose paths of snows;
en men stare, as if a new ass spake
alaam, and from tongue to ear o'erflows
lver small talk, ending (if you note it)
he kind world's amen—"Who would have
thought it?"

XXVII.

The little Leila, with her orient eyes,
And taciturn Asiatic disposition,
(Which saw all western things with small surprise
To the surprise of people of condition,
Who think that novelties are butterflies
To be pursued as food for inanition,)
Her charming figure and romantic history
Became a kind of fashionable mystery.

XXVIII.

The women much divided — as is usual
Amongst the sex in little things or great. [all —
Think not, fair creatures, that I mean to abuse you
I have always liked you better than I state:
Since I've grown moral, still I must accuse you all
Of being apt to talk at a great rate;
And now there was a general sensation
Amongst you, about Leila's education.

XXIX.

In one point only were you settled — and
You had reason; 't was that a young child of grace,
As beautiful as her own native land,
And far away, the last bud of her race,
Howe'er our friend Don Juan might command
Himself for five, four, three, or two years' space,
Would be much better taught beneath the eye
Of peeresses whose follies had run dry.

XXX.

So first there was a generous emulation,
And then there was a general competition
To undertake the orphan's education.
As Juan was a person of condition,
It had been an affront on this occasion
To talk of a subscription or petition;
But sixteen dowagers, ten unwed she sages,
Whose tale belongs to "Hallam's Middle Ages,"

XXXI.

And one or two sad, separate wives, without
A fruit to bloom upon their withering bough—
Begged to bring *up* the little girl, and "*out*,"—
For that's the phrase that settles all things now,
Meaning a virgin's first blush at a rout,
And all her points as thorough-bred to show:
And I assure you, that like virgin honey
Tastes their first season (mostly if they have money).

XXXII.

How all the needy honourable misters,
Each out-at-elbow peer, or desperate dandy,
The watchful mothers, and the careful sisters.
(Who, by the by, when clever, are more handy
At making matches, where "'tis gold that glisters,"
Than their *he* relatives,) like flies o'er candy
Buzz round "*the* Fortune" with their busy battery,
To turn her head with waltzing and with flattery!

XXXIII.

Each aunt, each cousin, hath her speculation;
Nay, married dames will now and then discover
Such pure disinterestedness of passion,
I've known them court an heiress for their lover.
"Tantæne!"(1) Such the virtues of high station,
Even in the hopeful Isle, whose outlet's "Dover!"
While the poor rich wretch, object of these cares,
Has cause to wish her sire had had male heirs.

XXXIV.

Some are soon bagg'd, and some reject three dozen.
'T is fine to see them scattering refusals
And wild dismay o'er every angry cousin
(Friends of the party), who begin accusals
Such as—"Unless Miss (Blank) meant to have chosen
Poor Frederick, why did she accord perusals
To his billets? *Why* waltz with him? Why, I pray,
Look *yes* last night, and yet say *no* to-day?

XXXV.

"Why?—Why?—Besides, Fred really was *attach'd;*
'Twas not her fortune—he has enough without:
The time will come she'll wish that she had snatch'd
So good an opportunity, no doubt:—
But the old marchioness some plan had hatch'd,
As I'll tell Aurea at to-morrow's rout:
And after all poor Frederick may do better—
Pray did you see her answer to his letter?"

(1) ["Tantæne animis cœlestibus iræ!"—VIRG.]

XXXVI

Smart uniforms and sparkling coronets
Are spurn'd in turn, until her turn arrives,
After male loss of time, and hearts, and bets
Upon the sweepstakes for substantial wives;
And when at last the pretty creature gets
Some gentleman, who fights, or writes, or drives,
It soothes the awkward squad of the rejected
To find how very badly she selected.

XXXVII.

For sometimes they accept some long pursuer,
Worn out with importunity; or fall
(But here perhaps the instances are fewer)
To the lot of him who scarce pursued at all.
A hazy widower turn'd of forty's sure (1)
(If 'tis not vain examples to recall)
To draw a high prize: now, howe'er he got her, I
See nought more strange in this than t'other lottery.

XXXVIII.

I, for my part—(one "modern instance" more,
"True, 'tis a pity—pity 'tis, 'tis true")
Was chosen from out an amatory score,
Albeit my years were less discreet than few;
But though I also had reform'd before
Those became one who soon were to be two,
I'll not gainsay the generous public's voice,
That the young lady made a monstrous choice.

(1) This line may puzzle the commentators more than the present generation.

XXXIX.

Oh, pardon my digression—or at least
Peruse! Tis always with a moral end
That I dissert, like grace before a feast:
For like an aged aunt, or tiresome friend,
A rigid guardian, or a zealous priest,
My Muse by exhortation means to mend
All people, at all times, and in most places,
Which puts my Pegasus to these grave paces.

XL.

But now I'm going to be immoral; now
I mean to show things really as they are,
Not as they ought to be: for I avow,
That till we see what's what in fact, we're far
From much improvement with that virtuous plough
Which skims the surface, leaving scarce a scar
Upon the black loam long manured by Vice,
Only to keep its corn at the old price.

XLI.

But first of little Leila we'll dispose;
For like a day-dawn she was young and pure,
Or like the old comparison of snows,
Which are more pure than pleasant to be sure.
Like many people every body knows,
Don Juan was delighted to secure
A goodly guardian for his infant charge,
Who might not profit much by being at large.

XLII.

, he had found out he was no tutor
ıh that others would find out the same):
her wish'd in such things to stand neuter,
illy wards will bring their guardians blame:
ı he saw each ancient dame a suitor
ake his little wild Asiatic tame,
ing "the Society for Vice
sion," Lady Pinchbeck was his choice.

XLIII.

he was—but had been very young;
ous she was—and had been, I believe;
h the world has such an evil tongue
——but my chaster ear will not receive
› of a syllable that's wrong:
t, there's nothing makes me so much grieve,
abominable tittle-tattle,
is the cud eschew'd by human cattle.

XLIV.

er I've remark'd (and I was once
ght observer in a modest way),
may every one except a dunce,
ladies in their youth a little gay,
their knowledge of the world, and sense
ıe sad consequence of going astray,
er in their warnings 'gainst the woe
:he mere passionless can never know.

XLV.

While the harsh prude indemnifies her virtue
By railing at the unknown and envied passion,
Seeking far less to save you than to hurt you,
Or, what's still worse, to put you out of fashion,
The kinder veteran with calm words will court y
Entreating you to pause before you dash on;
Expounding and illustrating the riddle
Of epic Love's beginning, end, and middle.

XLVI.

Now whether it be thus, or that they are stricter
As better knowing why they should be so,
I think you'll find from many a family picture,
That daughters of such mothers as may know
The world by experience rather than by lecture,
Turn out much better for the Smithfield Show
Of vestals brought into the marriage mart,
Than those bred up by prudes without a heart.

XLVII.

I said that Lady Pinchbeck had been talk'd about
As who has not, if female, young, and pretty?
But now no more the ghost of Scandal stalk'd abo
She merely was deem'd amiable and witty,
And several of her best bon-mots were hawk'd abo
Then she was given to charity and pity,
And pass'd (at least the latter years of life)
For being a most exemplary wife.

XLVIII.

High in high circles, gentle in her own,
She was the mild reprover of the young
Whenever—which means every day—they'd shown
An awkward inclination to go wrong.
The quantity of good she did's unknown,
Or at the least would lengthen out my song:
In brief, the little orphan of the East
Had raised an interest in her, which increased.

XLIX.

Juan, too, was a sort of favourite with her,
Because she thought him a good heart at bottom,
A little spoil'd, but not so altogether;
Which was a wonder, if you think who got him,
And how he had been toss'd, he scarce knew whither:
Though this might ruin others, it did *not* him,
At least entirely—for he had seen too many
Changes in youth, to be surprised at any.

L.

And these vicissitudes tell best in youth;
For when they happen at a riper age,
People are apt to blame the Fates, forsooth,
And wonder Providence is not more sage.
Adversity is the first path to truth:
He who hath proved war, storm, or woman's rage,
Whether his winters be eighteen or eighty,
Hath won the experience which is deem'd so weighty.

LI.

How far it profits is another matter.—
Our hero gladly saw his little charge
Safe with a lady, whose last grown-up daughter
Being long married, and thus set at large,
Had left all the accomplishments she taught her
To be transmitted, like the Lord Mayor's barge,
To the next comer; or—as it will tell
More Muse-like—like to Cytherea's shell.

LII.

I call such things transmission; for there is
A floating balance of accomplishment
Which forms a pedigree from Miss to Miss,
According as their minds or backs are bent.
Some waltz; some draw; some fathom the abyss
Of metaphysics; others are content
With music; the most moderate shine as wits;
While others have a genius turn'd for fits.

LIII.

But whether fits, or wits, or harpsichords,
Theology, fine arts, or finer stays
May be the baits for gentlemen or lords
With regular descent, in these our days,
The last year to the new transfers its hoards;
New vestals claim men's eyes with the same praise
Of "elegant" *et cætera*, in fresh batches—
All matchless creatures, and yet bent on matches.

LIV.

ow I will begin my poem. 'Tis
haps a little strange, if not quite new,
from the first of Cantos up to this
: not begun what we have to go through.
: first twelve books are merely flourishes,
ludios, trying just a string or two
my lyre, or making the pegs sure;
vhen so, you shall have the overture.

LV.

Iuses do not care a pinch of rosin
out what's called success, or not succeeding:
thoughts are quite below the strain they have
chosen;
; a "great moral lesson"(1) they are reading.
ght, at setting off, about two dozen
itos would do; but at Apollo's pleading,
t my Pegasus should not be founder'd,
k to canter gently through a hundred.

LVI.

Iuan saw that microcosm on stilts,
ept the Great World; for it is the least,
ugh the highest: but as swords have hilts
which their power of mischief is increased,

The same feeling that makes the people of France wish to keep
ures and statues of other nations, must naturally make other
vish, now that victory is on their side, to return those articles to
il owners. According to my feelings, it would not only be unjust
llied Sovereigns to gratify the French people, but the sacrifice they
ake would be impolitic, as it would deprive them of the oppor-
giving the French nation *a great moral lesson*."— WELLINGTON,
315.]

When man in battle or in quarrel tilts,
Thus the low world, north, south, or west, or e
Must still obey the high(1)—which is their har
Their moon, their sun, their gas, their farthing car

LVII.

He had many friends who had many wives, and
Well look'd upon by both, to that extent
Of friendship which you may accept or pass,
It does nor good nor harm; being merely me
To keep the wheels going of the higher class,
And draw them nightly when a ticket's sent:
And what with masquerades, and fêtes, and ball
For the first season such a life scarce palls.

LVIII.

A young unmarried man, with a good name
And fortune, has an awkward part to play;
For good society is but a game,
"The royal game of Goose,"(2) as I may say,
Where every body has some separate aim,
An end to answer, or a plan to lay—
The single ladies wishing to be double,
The married ones to save the virgins trouble.

(1) ["Enfin partout la bonne société régle tout."—VOLTAIRE.]

(2) [This ancient game originated, I believe, in Germany, and is calculated to make young persons ready at reckoning the produce of given numbers. It is called the game of the goose, because at every fi and fifth compartment of the table in succession a goose is depicted; *if the cast* thrown by the player falls upon a goose, he moves for *double the* number of his throw.—STRUTT.]

LIX.

nean this as general, but particular
ıples may be found of such pursuits:
several also keep their perpendicular
poplars, with good principles for roots;
ıy have a method more *reticular*—
ıers for men," like sirens with soft lutes:
six times with the same single lady,
ı may get the wedding dresses ready.

LX.

you'll have a letter from the mother,
y her daughter's feelings are trepann'd;
you'll have a visit from the brother,
rut, and stays, and whiskers, to demand
your intentions are?"—One way or other
ms the virgin's heart expects your hand:
ween pity for her case and yours,
dd to Matrimony's list of cures.

LXI.

ıwn a dozen weddings made even *thus*,
ome of them high names: I have also known
nen who—though they hated to discuss
ısions which they never dream'd to have
her frighten'd by a female fuss, [shown—
y mustachios moved, were let alone,
ıd, as did the broken-hearted fair,
er plight than if they form'd a pair.

LXII.

There's also nightly, to the uninitiated,
A peril — not indeed like love or marriage,
But not the less for this to be depreciated:
It is — I meant and mean not to disparage
The show of virtue even in the vitiated —
It adds an outward grace unto their carriage —
But to denounce the amphibious sort of harlot,
" Couleur de rose," who's neither white nor scarlet.

LXIII.

Such is your cold coquette, who can't say " No,"
And won't say " Yes," and keeps you on and off-ing
On a lee-shore, till it begins to blow — [scoffing
Then sees your heart wreck'd, with an inward
This works a world of sentimental woe,
And sends new Werters yearly to their coffin;
But yet is merely innocent flirtation,
Not quite adultery, but adulteration.

LXIV.

" Ye gods, I grow a talker!" Let us prate.
The next of perils, though I place it *stern*est,
Is when, without regard to " church or state,"
A wife makes or takes love in upright earnest.
Abroad, such things decide few women's fate —
(Such, early traveller! is the truth thou learnest) —
But in old England, when a young bride errs,
Poor thing! Eve's was a trifling case to hers.

LXV.

or 'tis a low, newspaper, humdrum, lawsuit
Country, where a young couple of the same ages
an't form a friendship, but the world o'erawes it.
Then there's the vulgar trick of those d—d damages!
verdict—grievous foe to those who cause it!—
Forms a sad climax to romantic homages;
esides those soothing speeches of the pleaders,
nd evidences which regale all readers.

LXVI.

ut they who blunder thus are raw beginners;
A little genial sprinkling of hypocrisy
as saved the fame of thousand splendid sinners,
The loveliest oligarchs of our gynocracy;
ou may see such at all the balls and dinners,
Among the proudest of our aristocracy,
gentle, charming, charitable, chaste—
nd all by having *tact* as well as taste.

LXVII.

an, who did not stand in the predicament
Of a mere novice, had one safeguard more;
r he was sick——no, 'twas not the word *sick* I
meant—
But he had seen so much good love before,
iat he was not in heart so very weak;—I meant
But thus much, and no sneer against the shore
'white cliffs, white necks, blue eyes, bluer stockings,
thes, taxes, duns, and doors with double knockings.

LXVIII.

But coming young from lands and scenes romantic
Where lives, not lawsuits, must be risk'd for Passion
And Passion's self must have a spice of frantic,
Into a country where 'tis half a fashion,
Seem'd to him half commercial, half pedantic,
Howe'er he might esteem this moral nation:
Besides (alas! his taste—forgive and pity!)
At first he did not think the women pretty.

LXIX.

I say at *first*—for he found out at *last*,
But by degrees, that they were fairer far
Than the more glowing dames whose lot is cast
Beneath the influence of the eastern star.
A further proof we should not judge in haste;
Yet inexperience could not be his bar
To taste:—the truth is, if men would confess,
That novelties *please* less than they *impress*.

LXX.

Though travell'd, I have never had the luck to
Trace up those shuffling negroes, Nile or Niger,
To that impracticable place Timbuctoo,
Where Geography finds no one to oblige her
With such a chart as may be safely stuck to—
For Europe ploughs in Afric like "bos piger:"
But if I *had been* at Timbuctoo, there
No doubt I should be told that black is fair.(1)

(1) [Major Denham says, that when he first saw European women after his travels in Africa, they appeared to him to have unnatural sickly countenances.—E.]

LXXI.

It is. I will not swear that black is white;
But I suspect in fact that white is black,
And the whole matter rests upon eye-sight.
Ask a blind man, the best judge. You'll attack
Perhaps this new position—but I'm right;
Or if I'm wrong, I'll not be ta'en aback:—
He hath no morn nor night, but all is dark
Within; and what seest thou? A dubious spark.

LXXII.

But I 'm relapsing into metaphysics,
That labyrinth, whose clue is of the same
Construction as your cures for hectic phthisics,
Those bright moths fluttering round a dying flame;
And this reflection brings me to plain physics,
And to the beauties of a foreign dame,
Compared with those of our pure pearls of price,
Those polar summers, *all* sun, and some ice.

LXXIII.

Or say they are like virtuous mermaids, whose
Beginnings are fair faces, ends mere fishes;—
Not that there's not a quantity of those
Who have a due respect for their own wishes.
Like Russians rushing from hot baths to snows (1)
Are they, at bottom virtuous even when vicious:
They warm into a scrape, but keep of course,
As a reserve, a plunge into remorse.

(1) The Russians, as is well known, run out from their hot baths to plunge into *the Neva; a pleasant practical* antithesis, which it seems does *them no harm.*

LXXIV.

But this has nought to do with their outsides.
I said that Juan did not think them pretty
At the first blush; for a fair Briton hides
Half her attractions—probably from pity—
And rather calmly into the heart glides,
Than storms it as a foe would take a city;
But once there (if you doubt this, prithee try)
She keeps it for you like a true ally.

LXXV.

She cannot step as does an Arab barb,
Or Andalusian girl from mass returning,
Nor wear as gracefully as Gauls her garb,
Nor in her eye Ausonia's glance is burning;
Her voice, though sweet, is not so fit to warble those bravuras (which I still am learning
To like, though I have been seven years in Italy,
And have, or had, an ear that served me prettily);—

LXXVI.

She cannot do these things, nor one or two
Others, in that off-hand and dashing style
Which takes so much—to give the devil his due;
Nor is she quite so ready with her smile,
Nor settles all things in one interview,
(A thing approved as saving time and toil);—
But though the soil may give you time and trouble,
Well cultivated, it will render double.

LXXVII.

in fact she takes to a [illegible]
a very serious thing indeed:
mes in ten 'tis but capri[illegible]
ietry, or a wish to take [illegible]
ide of a mere child with [illegible]
ish to make a rival's [illegible]
: tenth instance will be a
re's no saying what they [illegible]

LXXVIII.

ison's obvious: if there [illegible]
lose their caste at once [illegible]
ien the delicacies of the [illegible]
fill'd their papers with [illegible]
, that china without flaw
hypocrite!) will [illegible]
midst the ruins of their [illegible]
ne's a Carthage not so much [illegible]

LXXIX.

; this is as it should be:—[illegible]
mment on the Gospel's "[illegible]
thy sins forgiven:"—[illegible]
ve the saints to settle their own scores,

Abroad, though doubtless they do much amiss,
An erring woman finds an opener door
For her return to Virtue—as they call
That lady who should be at home to all.

LXXX.

For me, I leave the matter where I find it,
Knowing that such uneasy virtue leads
People some ten times less in fact to mind it,
And care but for discoveries and not deeds.
And as for chastity, you'll never bind it
By all the laws the strictest lawyer pleads,
But aggravate the crime you have not prevented,
By rendering desperate those who had else repented.

LXXXI.

But Juan was no casuist, nor had ponder'd
Upon the moral lessons of mankind:
Besides, he had not seen of several hundred
A lady altogether to his mind.
A little "blasé"—'t is not to be wonder'd
At, that his heart had got a tougher rind:
And though not vainer from his past success,
No doubt his sensibilities were less.

LXXXII.

He also had been busy seeing sights—
The Parliament and all the other houses;
Had sat beneath the gallery at nights,
To hear debates whose thunder *roused* (not *rous*

he world to gaze upon those northern lights
Which flash'd as far as where the musk-bull
browses ;(1)
le had also stood at times behind the throne—
ut Grey (2) was not arrived, and Chatham gone. (3)

LXXXIII.

le saw, however, at the closing session,
That noble sight, when *really* free the nation,
king in constitutional possession
Of such a throne as is the proudest station
hough despots know it not—till the progression
Of freedom shall complete their education.
'is not mere splendour makes the show august
o eye or heart—it is the people's trust.

LXXXIV.

here, too, he saw (whate'er he may be now)
A Prince, the prince of princes at the time, (4)
/ith fascination in his very bow,
And full of promise, as the spring of prime.

1) For a description and print of this inhabitant of the polar region and tive country of the Auroræ Boreales, see Parry's Voyage in search of a rth-west Passage. [See *ante*, Vol. XII. p. 261.]

2) [Charles, second Earl Grey, succeeded to the peerage in 1807.]

3) [William Pitt, first Earl of Chatham, died in May, 1778, after having n carried home from the House of Lords, where he had fainted away the close of a remarkable speech on the American war.]

4) ["Nature had bestowed uncommon graces on his figure and person. nvivial as well as social in his temper, destitute of all reserve, and affable n to familiarity in his reception of every person who had the honour approach him; endued with all the aptitudes to profit of instruction, mind had been cultivated with great care; and he was probably the

Though royalty was written on his brow,
He had *then* the grace, too, rare in every clim
Of being, without alloy of fop or beau,
A finished gentleman from top to toe.(1)

LXXXV.

And Juan was received, as hath been said,
Into the best society: and there
Occurr'd what often happens, I'm afraid,
However disciplined and debonnaire:—
The talent and good humour he display'd,
Besides the mark'd distinction of his air,
Exposed him, as was natural, to temptation,
Even though himself avoided the occasion.

LXXXVI.

But what, and where, with whom, and when, and
Is not to be put hastily together;
And as my object is morality
(Whatever people say), I don't know wheth

---

only prince in Europe, heir to a powerful monarchy, competent t
the Greek as well as the Roman poets and historians in their o
guage. Humane and compassionate, his purse was open to ever
cation of distress; nor was it ever shut against genius or m
WRAXALL, 1783.]

(1) ["Waving myself, let me talk to you of the Prince Reg
ordered me to be presented to him at a ball; and after some sayin
liarly pleasing from royal lips, as to my own attempts, he talked
you and your immortalities: he preferred you to every other bard
present. He spoke alternately of Homer and yourself, and seer
acquainted with both. All this was conveyed in language whic
only suffer by my attempting to transcribe it, and with a tone a
which gave me a very high idea of his abilities and accomplis
which I had hitherto considered as confined to *manners* certainly
to those of any living gentleman." — *Lord B. to Sir Walter Sco*
1812.]

I 'll leave a single reader's eyelid dry,
But harrow up his feelings till they wither,
And hew out a huge monument of pathos,
As Philip's son proposed to do with Athos. (1)

LXXXVII.

Here the twelfth Canto of our introduction
Ends. When the body of the book 's begun,
You'll find it of a different construction
From what some people say 'twill be when done:
The plan at present's simply in concoction.
I can't oblige you, reader, to read on;
That 's your affair, not mine: a real spirit
Should neither court neglect, nor dread to bear it.

LXXXVIII.

And if my thunderbolt not always rattles,
Remember, reader! you have had before
The worst of tempests and the best of battles
That e'er were brew'd from elements or gore,
Besides the most sublime of — Heaven knows what else:
An usurer could scarce expect much more —
But my best canto, save one on astronomy,
Will turn upon "political economy."

(1) A sculptor projected to hew Mount Athos into a statue of Alexander, with a city in one hand, and, I believe, a river in his pocket, with various other similar devices. But Alexander 's gone, and Athos remains, I trust ere long to look over a nation of freemen. — ["Strasicrates, an engineer in the service of Alexander, offered to convert the whole mountain into a statue of that prince. The enormous figure was to hold a city in its left hand, containing ten thousand inhabitants, and in the right, an immense basin, whence the collected torrents of the mountain should issue in a mighty river. But the project was thought to be too extravagant, even by Alexander." — Bell.]

LXXXIX.

That is your present theme for popularity:
Now that the public hedge hath scarce a stake,
It grows an act of patriotic charity,
To show the people the best way to break.
My plan (but I, if but for singularity,
Reserve it) will be very sure to take.
Meantime, read all the national debt-sinkers,
And tell me what you think of our great thinkers!

DON JUAN.

CANTO THE THIRTEENTH.

DON JUAN.

CANTO THE THIRTEENTH.

I.

nean to be serious;—it is time,
: laughter now-a-days is deem'd too serious.
at Vice by Virtue's call'd a crime,
critically held as deleterious:
ı, the sad's a source of the sublime,
ough when long a little apt to weary us;
erefore shall my lay soar high and solemn,
ɔld temple dwindled to a column.

II.

ıdy Adeline Amundeville
ı an old Norman name, and to be found
grees by those who wander still
ıg the last fields of that Gothic ground)
gh-born, wealthy by her father's will,
beauteous, even where beauties most abound,
ain—which of course true patriots find
ɔodliest soil of body and of mind.

III.

I'll not gainsay them; it is not my cue;
I'll leave them to their taste, no doubt the best:
An eye's an eye, and whether black or blue,
Is no great matter, so 'tis in request,
'Tis nonsense to dispute about a hue—
The kindest may be taken as a test.
The fair sex should be always fair; and no man,
Till thirty, should perceive there's a plain woman.

IV.

And after that serene and somewhat dull
Epoch, that awkward corner turn'd for days
More quiet, when our moon's no more at full,
We may presume to criticise or praise;
Because indifference begins to lull
Our passions, and we walk in wisdom's ways;
Also because the figure and the face
Hint, that 'tis time to give the younger place.

V.

I know that some would fain postpone this era,
Reluctant as all placemen to resign
Their post; but theirs is merely a chimera,
For they have pass'd life's equinoctial line:
But then they have their claret and Madeira
To irrigate the dryness of decline;
And county meetings, and the parliament,
And debt, and what not, for their solace sent.

VI.

nd is there not religion, and reform,
Peace, war, the turnes, and what's call'd the
e struggle to be pilots in a storm?
The landed and the monied speculation?
e joys of mutual hate to keep them warm,
nstead of love, that mere hallucination?
w hatred is by far the longest pleasure;
n love in haste, but they detest at leisure.

VII.

ugh Johnson, the great moralist, profess'd
Right honestly, "he liked an honest hater!"—(1)
e only truth that yet has been confest
Within these latest thousand years or later.
'haps the fine old fellow spoke in jest:—
'or my part, I am but a mere spectator,
d gaze where'er the palace or the hovel is,
ich in the mode of Goethe's Mephistopheles.(2)

VIII.

t neither love nor hate in much excess;
Though 'twas not once so. If I sneer sometimes,
s because I cannot well do less,
And now and then it also suits my rhymes.
ıould be very willing to redress
Men's wrongs, and rather check than punish crimes,
l not Cervantes, in that too true tale
Quixote, shown how all such efforts fail.

1) "Sir, I love a good hater."—See BOSWELL's Johnson.

2) [Mephistopheles is the name of the Devil in Goethe's Faust.]

IX.

Of all tales 't is the saddest—and more sad,
Because it makes us smile: his hero's right,
And still pursues the right;—to curb the bad
His only object, and 'gainst odds to fight
His guerdon: 'tis his virtue makes him mad!
But his adventures form a sorry sight;—
A sorrier still is the great moral taught
By that real epic unto all who have thought.

X.

Redressing injury, revenging wrong,
To aid the damsel and destroy the caitiff;
Opposing singly the united strong,
From foreign yoke to free the helpless native:—
Alas! must noblest views, like an old song,
Be for mere fancy's sport a theme creative,
A jest, a riddle, Fame through thick and thin sought!
And Socrates himself but Wisdom's Quixote?

XI.

Cervantes smiled Spain's chivalry away;
A single laugh demolish'd the right arm
Of his own country;—seldom since that day
Has Spain had heroes. While Romance could charm,
The world gave ground before her bright array;
And therefore have his volumes done such harm,
That all their glory, as a composition,
Was dearly purchased by his land's perdition.(1)

(1) ["Mr. Spence, the author of the late ingenious Tour in Spain, seems to believe, what I should have supposed was entirely exploded, that Cervantes wrote his book for the purpose of ridiculing knight-errantry; and

XII.

I'm "at my old lunes" (1)—digression, and forge:
The Lady Adeline Amundeville:
The fair most fatal Juan ever met,
Although she was not evil nor meant ill:
But Destiny and Passion spread the net
(Fate is a good excuse for our own will),
And caught them;—what do they *not* catch, methinks?
But I'm not Œdipus, and life's a Sphinx.

XIII.

I tell the tale as it is told, nor dare
To venture a solution: "Davus sum!" (2)
And now I will proceed upon the pair.
Sweet Adeline, amidst the gay world's hum,
Was the Queen-Bee, the glass of all that's fair:
Whose charms made all men speak, and women dumb.
The last's a miracle, and such was reckon'd,
And since that time there has not been a second.

---

that, unfortunately for his country, his satire put out of fashion, not merely the absurd misdirection of the spirit of heroism, but that sacred spirit itself. But the practice of knight-errantry, if ever there was such a thing, had, it is well known, been out of date long before the age in which Don Quixote appeared; and as for the spirit of heroism, I think few will sympathise with the critic who deems it possible that an individual, to say nothing of a nation, should have imbibed any contempt, either for that or any other elevating principle of our nature, from the manly page of Cervantes. One of the greatest triumphs of his skill is the success with which he continually prevents us from confounding the absurdities of the knight-errant with the generous aspirations of the cavalier. For the last, even in the midst of madness, we respect Don Quixote himself." — LOCKHART: *Preface to Don Quixote*, 1823.]

(1) ["Your husband is in his old lunes again."
Merry Wives of Windsor.]

(2) ["Davus sum, non Œdipus." — TER.]

XIV.

Chaste was she, to detraction's desperation,
And wedded unto one she had loved well—
A man known in the councils of the nation,
Cool, and quite English, imperturbable,
Though apt to act with fire upon occasion,
Proud of himself and her: the world could tell
Nought against either, and both seem'd secure—
She in her virtue, he in his hauteur.

XV.

It chanced some diplomatical relations,
Arising out of business, often brought
Himself and Juan in their mutual stations
Into close contact. Though reserved, nor caug
By specious seeming, Juan's youth, and patience,
And talent, on his haughty spirit wrought,
And form'd a basis of esteem, which ends
In making men what courtesy calls friends.

XVI.

And thus Lord Henry, who was cautious as
Reserve and pride could make him, and full slo
In judging men—when once his judgment was
Determined, right or wrong, on friend or foe,
Had all the pertinacity pride has,
Which knows no ebb to its imperious flow,
And loves or hates, disdaining to be guided,
Because its own good pleasure hath decided.

XVII.

His friendships, therefore, and no less aversions,
Though oft well founded, which confirm'd but more
His prepossessions, like the laws of Persians
And Medes, would ne'er revoke what went before.
His feelings had not those strange fits, like tertians,
Of common likings, which make some deplore
What they should laugh at—the mere ague still
Of men's regard, the fever or the chill.

XVIII.

" 'Tis not in mortals to command success:(1)
But *do you more*, Sempronius—*don't* deserve it,"
And take my word, you won't have any less.
Be wary, watch the time, and always serve it;
Give gently way, when there's too great a press;
And for your conscience, only learn to nerve it,
For, like a racer, or a boxer training,
'Twill make, if proved, vast efforts without paining

XIX.

Lord Henry also liked to be superior,
As most men do, the little or the great;
The very lowest find out an inferior,
At least they think so, to exert their state
Upon: for there are very few things wearier
Than solitary Pride's oppressive weight,
Which mortals generously would divide,
By bidding others carry while they ride.

(1) ["'Tis not in mortals to command success;
But we'll do more, Sempronius—we'll deserve it."
Cato.]

XX.

In birth, in rank, in fortune likewise equal,
O'er Juan he could no distinction claim;
In years he had the advantage of time's sequel;
And, as he thought, in country much the same—
Because bold Britons have a tongue and free quill,
At which all modern nations vainly aim;
And the Lord Henry was a great debater,
So that few members kept the house up later.

XXI.

These were advantages: and then he thought—
It was his foible, but by no means sinister—
That few or none more than himself had caught
Court mysteries, having been himself a minister:
He liked to teach that which he had been taught,
And greatly shone whenever there had been a stir;
And reconciled all qualities which grace man,
Always a patriot, and sometimes a placeman.

XXII.

He liked the gentle Spaniard for his gravity;
He almost honour'd him for his docility,
Because, though young, he acquiesced with suavity,
Or contradicted but with proud humility.
He knew the world, and would not see depravity
In faults which sometimes show the soil's fertility,
If that the weeds o'erlive not the first crop—
or then they are very difficult to stop.

XXIII.

ı he talk'd with him about Madrid,
ntinople, and such distant places;
eople always did as they were bid,
what they should not with foreign graces.
ers also spake they: Henry rid
like most Englishmen, and loved the races;
n, like a true-born Andalusian,
ck a horse, as despots ride a Russian.

XXIV.

ɜ acquaintance grew, at noble routs,
iplomatic dinners, or at other—
ı stood well both with Ins and Outs,
freemasonry a higher brother.
ɜ talent Henry had no doubts;
ınner show'd him sprung from a high mother;
men like to show their hospitality
whose breeding matches with his quality.

XXV.

-Blank Square;—for we will break no squares
ming streets: since men are so censorious,
to sow an author's wheat with tares,
ıg allusions private and inglorious,
one were dreamt of, unto love's affairs,
ı were, or are, or are to be notorious,
refore do I previously declare,
nry's mansion was in Blank-Blank Square.

XXVI.

Also there bin (2) another pious reason
For making squares and streets anonymous;
Which is, that there is scarce a single season
Which doth not shake some very splendid hou
With some slight heart-quake of domestic treasor
A topic scandal doth delight to rouse:
Such I might stumble over unawares,
Unless I knew the very chastest squares.

XXVII.

'Tis true, I might have chosen Piccadilly,
A place where peccadillos are unknown;
But I have motives, whether wise or silly,
For letting that pure sanctuary alone.
Therefore I name not square, street, place, until
Find one where nothing naughty can be shown
A vestal shrine of innocence of heart:
Such are——but I have lost the London Chart.

XXVIII.

At Henry's mansion then, in Blank-Blank Square
Was Juan a recherché, welcome guest,
As many other noble scions were;
And some who had but talent for their crest;
Or wealth, which is a passport every where;
Or even mere fashion, which indeed's the best
Recommendation; and to be well drest
Will very often supersede the rest.

(1) "With every thing that pretty *bin*,
My lady sweet, arise." — SHAKSPEARE.

XXXVIII.

'Tis the whole spirit brought to a quintessence;
And thus the chilliest aspects may concentre
A hidden nectar under a cold presence.
And such are many— though I only meant h
From whom I now deduce these moral lessons,
On which the Muse has always sought to ent
And your cold people are beyond all price,
When once you have broken their confounded ic

XXXIX.

But after all they are a North-West Passage
Unto the glowing India of the soul;
And as the good ships sent upon that message
Have not exactly ascertain'd the Pole
(Though Parry's efforts look a lucky presage),
Thus gentlemen may run upon a shoal;
For if the Pole's not open, but all frost
(A chance still), 'tis a voyage or vessel lost.

XL.

And young beginners may as well commence
With quiet cruising o'er the ocean woman;
While those who are not beginners should have se
Enough to make for port, ere time shall summ
With his grey signal-flag; and the past tense,
The dreary "*Fuimus*" of all things human,
Must be declined, while life's thin thread's spun
Between the gaping heir and gnawing gout.

XLI.

ıven must be diverted; its diversion
metimes truculent—but never mind:
rld upon the whole is worth the assertion
ut for comfort) that all things are kind:
at same devilish doctrine of the Persian,[ ]
ıe two principles, but leaves behind
ıy doubts as any other doctrine
:r puzzled Faith withal, or yoked her in.

XLII.

glish winter—ending in July,
:commence in August—now was done.
postilion's paradise: wheels fly;
)ads, east, south, north, west, there is a run.
post-horses who finds sympathy?
s pity's for himself, or for his son,
premising that said son at college
contracted much more debt than knowledge.

creed of Zoroaster, which naturally occurs to unassisted reason
of accounting for the mingled existence of good and evil in the
id,—that belief which, in one modification or another, supposes
:ence of a benevolent and malevolent principle, which contend
thout either being able decisively to prevail over his antagonist,—
ar and awe deeply impressed on the human mind to the worship
the author of evil, so tremendous in all the effects of which
:counts him the primary cause, as to that of his great opponent,
d and adored as the father of all that is good and bountiful.
is the timid servility of human nature, that the worshippers
the altar of the Author of good, rather than that of Arimanes;
th indifference to the well-known mercy of the one, while they
the idea of irritating the vengeful jealousy of the awful father
IR WALTER SCOTT: *Demonology*, p. 88.]

XLIII.

The London winter's ended in July—
Sometimes a little later. I don't err
In this: whatever other blunders lie
Upon my shoulders, here I must aver
My Muse a glass of weatherology;
For parliament is our barometer:
Let radicals its other acts attack,
Its sessions form our only almanack.

XLIV.

When its quicksilver's down at zero,—lo!
Coach, chariot, luggage, baggage, equipage!
Wheels whirl from Carlton palace to Soho,
And happiest they who horses can engage;
The turnpikes glow with dust; and Rotten Row
Sleeps from the chivalry of this bright age;
And tradesmen, with long bills and longer faces,
Sigh—as the postboys fasten on the traces.

XLV.

They and their bills, "Arcadians both,"(1) are left
To the Greek kalends of another session.
Alas! to them of ready cash bereft,
What hope remains? Of *hope* the full possession,
Or generous draft, conceded as a gift,
At a long date—till they can get a fresh one—
Hawk'd about at a discount, small or large;
Also the solace of an overcharge.

(1) "Arcades ambo."

XLVI.

But these are trifles. Downward flies my lord
Nodding beside my lady in his carriage.
Away! away! "Fresh horses!" are the word,
And changed as quickly as hearts after marriage;
The obsequious landlord hath the change restored;
The postboys have no reason to disparage
Their fee; but ere the water'd wheels may hiss hence,
The ostler pleads too for a reminiscence.

XLVII.

'Tis granted; and the valet mounts the dickey—
That gentleman of lords and gentlemen;
Also my lady's gentlewoman, tricky,
Trick'd out, but modest more than poet's pen
Can paint,—"*Cosi viaggino i Ricchi!*" (1)
(Excuse a foreign slipslop now and then,
If but to show I've travell'd; and what 's travel,
Unless it teaches one to quote and cavil?)

XLVIII.

The London winter and the country summer
Were well nigh over. 'Tis perhaps a pity,
When nature wears the gown that doth become her,
To lose those best months in a sweaty city,
And wait until the nightingale grows dumber,
Listening debates not very wise or witty,
Ere patriots their true *country* can remember;—
But there 's no shooting (save grouse) till September.

(1) ["Thus the rich travel."]

XLIX.

I've done with my tirade. The world was gone;
The twice two thousand, for whom earth was made,
Were vanish'd to be what they call alone—
That is, with thirty servants for parade,
As many guests, or more; before whom groan
As many covers, duly, daily laid.
Let none accuse old England's hospitality—
Its quantity is but condensed to quality.

L.

Lord Henry and the Lady Adeline
Departed like the rest of their compeers,
The peerage, to a mansion very fine;
The Gothic Babel of a thousand years.
None than themselves could boast a longer line,
Where time through heroes and through beauties steers;
And oaks as olden as their pedigree
Told of their sires, a tomb in every tree.

LI.

A paragraph in every paper told
Of their departure: such is modern fame:
'Tis pity that it takes no farther hold
Than an advertisement, or much the same;
When, ere the ink be dry, the sound grows cold.
The Morning Post was foremost to proclaim—
"Departure, for his country seat, to-day,
Lord H. Amundeville and Lady A.

LII.

understand the splendid host intends
entertain, this autumn, a select
umerous party of his noble friends; [correct,
lst whom we have heard, from sources quite
)uke of D—— the shooting season spends,
:h many more by rank and fashion deck'd;
ı foreigner of high condition,
nvoy of the secret Russian mission."

LIII.

hus we see—who doubts the Morning Post?
hose articles are like the "Thirty-nine,"
ı those most swear to who believe them most)—
· gay Russ Spaniard was ordain'd to shine,
d by the rays reflected from his host,
:h those who, Pope says, "greatly daring dine."—
ıdd, but true,—last war the News abounded
with these dinners than the kill'd or wounded;—

LIV.

us: "On Thursday there was a grand dinner;
sent, Lords A. B. C."—Earls, dukes, by name
ınced with no less pomp than victory's winner:
:n underneath, and in the very same [here
ın: date, "Falmouth. There has lately been
: Slap-dash regiment, so well known to fame;
e loss in the late action we regret:
'acancies are fill'd up—see Gazette."

LV.

To Norman Abbey whirl'd the noble pair,—
An old, old monastery once, and now
Still older mansion,(1) — of a rich and rare
Mix'd Gothic, such as artists all allow
Few specimens yet left us can compare
Withal:(2) it lies perhaps a little low,
Because the monks preferr'd a hill behind,
To shelter their devotion from the wind.(3)

LVI.

It stood embosom'd in a happy valley,
Crown'd by high woodlands, where the Druid
Stood like Caractacus in act to rally
His host, with broad arms 'gainst the thun
stroke;
And from beneath his boughs were seen to sall
The dappled foresters—as day awoke,

(1) [Byron was too good by nature for what he wished to be — he not drain the blood of the cavaliers out of his veins — he could not cov coronet all over with the red night-cap: — hence that self-repros melancholy which was eternally crossing and unnerving him, — hen dark heaving of soul with which he must have written, in his l villeggiatura, this glorious description of his own lost ancestral s LOCKHART, 1824.]

(2) ["The front of Newstead Abbey has a most noble and majesti pearance; being built in the form of the west end of a cathedral, ad with rich carvings and lofty pinnacles." — Art. *Newstead*, in Beaut England, vol. xii.]

(3) ["How sweetly in front looked the transparent water, and the of religious remains (equalled by no architecture scarcely in the king except that of York cathedral), backed by the most splendid field bea *diversified* by the swells of the earth on which they were rooted THOROTON'S *Nottinghamshire*.]

ranching stag swept down with all his herd,
aff a brook which murmur'd like a bird.

LVII.

e the mansion lay a lucid lake,(2)
ad as transparent, deep, and freshly fed
river, which its soften'd way did take
currents through the calmer water spread
d: the wildfowl nestled in the brake
d sedges, brooding in their liquid bed:
oods sloped downwards to its brink, and stood
their green faces fix'd upon the flood.

LVIII.

tlet dash'd into a deep cascade,
rkling with foam, until again subsiding,
riller echoes—like an infant made
iet—sank into softer ripples, gliding
rivulet; and thus allay'd,
rsued its course, now gleaming, and now hiding
ndings through the woods; now clear, now blue,
rding as the skies their shadows threw.

'The beautiful park of Newstede which once was richly orna-
with two thousand seven hundred head of deer, and numberless
eading oaks, is now divided and subdivided into farms."—Thomo
Nottinghamshire.]

See *antè*, Vol. X. p. 204.—

"I did remind thee of our own dear Lake,
By the old Hall, which may be mine no more:
Leman's is fair; but think not I forsake,
The sweet remembrance of a dearer shore;
Sad havoc Time must with my memory make,
Ere *that* or *thou* can fade these eyes before."—
Epistle to Augusta.]

LIX.

A glorious remnant of the Gothic pile
(While yet the church was Rome's) stood half apart
In a grand arch, which once screen'd many an aisle.
These last had disappear'd—a loss to art:
The first yet frown'd superbly o'er the soil,
And kindled feelings in the roughest heart,
Which mourn'd the power of time's or tempest's march,
In gazing on that venerable arch.

LX.

Within a niche, nigh to its pinnacle,
Twelve saints had once stood sanctified in stone;
But these had fallen, not when the friars fell,
But in the war which struck Charles from his throne,
When each house was a fortalice—as tell
The annals of full many a line undone,—
The gallant cavaliers, who fought in vain
For those who knew not to resign or reign. (1)

LXI.

But in a higher niche, alone, but crown'd,
The Virgin Mother of the God-born Child, (2)
With her Son in her blessed arms, look'd round,
Spared by some chance when all beside was spoil'd;
She made the earth below seem holy ground.
This may be superstition, weak or wild,
But even the faintest relics of a shrine
Of any worship wake some thoughts divine.

(1) [See *ante*, Vol. I. p. 5. and Vol. VII. p. 17.]

(2) ["In the bow-window of the Hall there are yet the arms of Newstede Priory, viz England, with a chief azure, in the middle whereof is the Virgin Mary with Babe or."—THOROTON.]

LXII.

' window, hollow in the centre
of its glass of thousand colourings
which the deepen'd glories once could enter
ing from off the sun like seraph's wings
ns all desolate: now loud, now fainter,
le sweeps through its fretwork, and off flings
his anthem, where the silenced quire
their hallelujahs quench'd like fire.

LXIII.

e noontide of the moon, and when
ind is winged from one point of heaven,
)ans a strange unearthly sound, which then
ical—a dying accent driven
the huge arch, which soars and sinks again.
deem it but the distant echo given
he night wind by the waterfall
nonised by the old choral wall:

LXIV.

hat some original shape, or form
l by decay perchance, hath given the power
less than that of Memnon's statue, (when warm
/pt's rays, to harp at a fix'd hour)

istory of this wonderful statue seems to be simply this:—
rhen he went into Egypt, was shown the fragments of a
own down some years before by Cambyses. This he calls
at says not a syllable respecting its emitting a vocal sound, a
:h appears to have been an after-thought of the priests of
e upper part of this statue has been covered by the sand for
it is that which yet remains on its pedestal which performs
mentioned by so many travellers.—In a word, the whole
ave been a trick, *not ill* adapted to such a place as Egypt.

To this grey ruin, with a voice to charm
Sad, but serene, it sweeps o'er tree or tower;
The cause I know not, nor can solve; but such
The fact:—I've heard it,—once perhaps too much.(1)

LXV.

Amidst the court a Gothic fountain play'd,(2)
Symmetrical, but deck'd with carvings quaint—
Strange faces, like to men in masquerade,
And here perhaps a monster, there a saint:
The spring gush'd through grim mouths of granite made,
And sparkled into basins, where it spent
Its little torrent in a thousand bubbles,
Like man's vain glory, and his vainer troubles.

LXVI.

The mansion's self was vast and venerable,
With more of the monastic than has been
Elsewhere preserved: the cloisters still were stable,
The cells, too, and refectory, I ween:

---

where men went, and still go, with a face of foolish wonderment, predisposed to swallow the grossest absurdities. The sound (for some sound there was), I incline to think, with De Pauw, proceeded from an excavation near the plinth, the sides of which might be struck, at a preconcerted moment, with a bar of sonorous metal. Even Savary, who saw nothing but prodigies in Egypt, treats this foolish affair as an artifice of the priests. So much for the harp of Memnon. — GIFFORD. See also Sir David Brewster's *Natural Magic*, p. 234.]

(1) ["Next to the apartment called King Edward the Third's room, on account of that monarch having slept there, is the sounding gallery,—so called from a very remarkable echo which it possesses." — Art. *Newstead*, in Beauties of England, vol. xii.]

(2) ["From the windows of the gallery over the cloisters, we see the cloister court, with a basin in the centre, used as a stew for fish," &c.—*Ibid.*]

An exquisite small chapel had been able,
Still unimpair'd, to decorate the scene;(1)
The rest had been reform'd, replaced, or sunk,
And spoke more of the baron than the monk.

LXVII.

Huge halls, long galleries, spacious chambers, join'd
By no quite lawful marriage of the arts,
Might shock a connoisseur; but when combined,
Form'd a whole which, irregular in parts,
Yet left a grand impression on the mind,
At least of those whose eyes are in their hearts
We gaze upon a giant for his stature,
Nor judge at first if all be true to nature.

LXVIII.

Steel barons, molten the next generation
To silken rows of gay and garter'd earls,
Glanced from the walls in goodly preservation:
And Lady Marys blooming into girls,
With fair long locks, had also kept their station:
And countesses mature in robes and pearls:
Also some beauties of Sir Peter Lely,
Whose drapery hints we may admire them freely.

(1) ["The cloisters exactly resemble those of Westminster Abbey, only on a smaller scale; but possessing, if possible, a more venerable appearance. These were the cloisters of the ancient abbey, and many of its ancient tenants now lie in silent repose under the flagged pavement. The ancient chapel, too, is still entire; its ceiling is a very handsome specimen of the Gothic style of springing arches." — Art. *Newstead*, in Beauties of England, vol. xii.]

LXIX.

Judges in very formidable ermine
Were there, with brows that did not much invite
The accused to think their lordships would determine
His cause by leaning much from might to right:
Bishops, who had not left a single sermon:
Attorneys-general, awful to the sight,
As hinting more (unless our judgments warp us)
Of the "Star Chamber" than of "Habeas Corpus."

LXX.

Generals, some all in armour, of the old
And iron time, ere lead had ta'en the lead;
Others in wigs of Marlborough's martial fold,
Huger than twelve of our degenerate breed:
Lordlings, with staves of white or keys of gold:
Nimrods, whose canvass scarce contain'd the steed;
And here and there some stern high patriot stood,
Who could not get the place for which he sued.

LXXI.

But ever and anon, to soothe your vision,
Fatigued with these hereditary glories,
There rose a Carlo Dolce or a Titian,
Or wilder group of savage Salvatore's: (1)
Here danced Albano's boys, and here the sea shone
In Vernet's ocean lights; and there the stories
Of martyrs awed, as Spagnoletto tainted
His brush with all the blood of all the sainted.

(1) Salvator Rosa—

["Whate'er Lorraine light touch'd with softening hue,
Or *savage* Rosa dash'd, or learned Poussin drew."
THOMSON'S *Castle of Indolence.*]

LXXII.

Here sweetly spread a landscape of Lorraine;
There Rembrandt made his darkness equal light,
Or gloomy Caravaggio's gloomier stain
Bronzed o'er some lean and stoic anchorite:—
But, lo! a Teniers woos, and not in vain,
Your eyes to revel in a livelier sight:
His bell-mouth'd goblet makes me feel quite Danish (1)
Or Dutch with thirst— What, ho! a flask of Rhenish.

LXXIII.

O reader! if that thou canst read,—and know,
'T is not enough to spell, or even to read,
To constitute a reader; there must go
Virtues of which both you and I have need.
Firstly, begin with the beginning—(though
That clause is hard); and secondly, proceed;
Thirdly, commence not with the end—or, sinning
In this sort, end at least with the beginning.

LXXIV.

But, reader, thou hast patient been of late,
While I, without remorse of rhyme, or fear,
Have built and laid out ground at such a rate,
Dan Phœbus takes me for an auctioneer.
That poets were so from their earliest date,
By Homer's "Catalogue of ships" is clear;
But a mere modern must be moderate—
I spare you then the furniture and plate.

(1) If I err not, "your Dane," is one of Iago's catalogue of nations "exquisite in their drinking."

LXXV.

The mellow autumn came, and with it came
The promised party, to enjoy its sweets.
The corn is cut, the manor full of game;
The pointer ranges, and the sportsman beats
In russet jacket:—lynx-like is his aim;
Full grows his bag, and wonder*ful* his feats.
Ah, nutbrown partridges! Ah, brilliant pheasants!
And ah, ye poachers!—'Tis no sport for peasants.

LXXVI.

An English autumn, though it hath no vines,
Blushing with Bacchant coronals along
The paths, o'er which the far festoon entwines
The red grape in the sunny lands of song,
Hath yet a purchased choice of choicest wines;
The claret light, and the Madeira strong.
If Britain mourn her bleakness, we can tell her,
The very best of vineyards is the cellar.

LXXVII.

Then, if she hath not that serene decline
Which makes the southern autumn's day appear
As if 't would to a second spring resign
The season, rather than to winter drear,—
Of in-door comforts still she hath a mine,—
The sea-coal fires, the "earliest of the year;"(1)

(1) ["Gray's *omitted* stanza—

'Here scatter'd oft, *the earliest of the year*,
By hands unseen, are showers of violets found;
The redbreast loves to build and warble here,
And little footsteps lightly print the ground.'

is as fine as any in the Elegy. I wonder that he could have the heart to *omit it.*"—*B. Diary*, Feb. 1821.]

loors, too, she may compete in mellow,
is lost in green is gain'd in yellow.

LXXVIII.

he effeminate *villeggiatura*— [chase,
th more horns than hounds—she hath the
ted that it might allure a
om his beads to join the jocund race;
rod's self might leave the plains of Dura,(1)
ear the Melton jacket (2) for a space:
h no wild boars, she hath a tame
of bores, who ought to be made game.

LXXIX.

guests, assembled at the Abbey,
ed of—we give the sex the pas—
ess of Fitz-Fulke; the Countess Crabby;
dies Scilly, Busey;—Miss Eclat,
bazeen, Miss Mackstay, Miss O'Tabby,
rs. Rabbi, the rich banker's squaw;
honourable Mrs. Sleep,
'd a white lamb, yet was a black sheep:

LXXX.

r Countesses of Blank—but rank;
the "lie" and the "élite" of crowds;
like water filter'd in a tank,
ged and pious from their native clouds;

ia.
raphic account of Melton Mowbray, the head-quarters of the
, see Quarterly Review, vol xlvii. p. 216.]

Or paper turn'd to money by the Bank:
No matter how or why, the passport shrouds
The "passée" and the past; for good society
Is no less famed for tolerance than piety,—

LXXXI.

That is, up to a certain point; which point
Forms the most difficult in punctuation.
Appearances appear to form the joint
On which it hinges in a higher station;
And so that no explosion cry "Aroint
Thee, witch!"(1) or each Medea has her Jason;
Or (to the point with Horace and with Pulci)
"*Omne tulit punctum*, quæ *miscuit utile dulci*."

LXXXII.

I can't exactly trace their rule of right,
Which hath a little leaning to a lottery.
I've seen a virtuous woman put down quite
By the mere combination of a coterie;
Also a so-so matron boldly fight
Her way back to the world by dint of plottery,
And shine the very *Siria*(2) of the spheres,
Escaping with a few slight, scarless sneers.

LXXXIII.

I have seen more than I'll say:—but we will see
How our *villeggiatura* will get on.
The party might consist of thirty-three
Of highest caste—the Brahmins of the ton.

(1) ["*Aroint thee, witch!* the rump-fed ronyon cries." — *Macbeth.*]
(2) *Siria, i. e.* bitch-star.

ave named a few, not foremost in degree,
But ta'en at hazard as the rhyme may run.
way of sprinkling, scatter'd amongst these
ere also were some Irish absentees.

LXXXIV.

ere was Parolles, too, the legal bully,
Who limits all his battles to the bar
d senate: when invited elsewhere, truly,
He shows more appetite for words than war.
ere was the young bard Rackrhyme, who had newly
Come out and glimmer'd as a six weeks' star
ere was Lord Pyrrho, too, the great freethinker;
d Sir John Pottledeep, the mighty drinker.

LXXXV.

ere was the Duke of Dash, who was a—duke,
" Ay, every inch a" duke; there were twelve peers
e Charlemagne's—and all such peers in look
And intellect, that neither eyes nor ears
r commoners had ever them mistook.
There were the six Miss Rawbolds—pretty dears!
l song and sentiment; whose hearts were set
ss on a convent than a coronet.

LXXXVI.

ere were four Honourable Misters, whose
Honour was more before their names than after;
ere was the preux Chevalier de la Ruse, [here,
Whom France and Fortune lately deign'd to waft

Whose chiefly harmless talent was to amuse;
But the clubs found it rather serious laughter,
Because — such was his magic power to please —
The dice seem'd charm'd, too, with his repartees.

LXXXVII.

There was Dick Dubious, the metaphysician,
Who loved philosophy and a good dinner;
Angle, the soi-disant mathematician;
Sir Henry Silvercup, the great race-winner.
There was the Reverend Rodomont Precisian,
Who did not hate so much the sin as sinner;
And Lord Augustus Fitz-Plantagenet,
Good at all things, but better at a bet.

LXXXVIII.

There was Jack Jargon, the gigantic guardsman;
And General Fireface, famous in the field,
A great tactician, and no less a swordsman,
Who ate, last war, more Yankees than he kill'd.
There was the waggish Welsh Judge, Jefferies Hardsman, (1)
In his grave office so completely skill'd,
That when a culprit came for condemnation,
He had his judge's joke for consolation.

LXXXIX.

Good company's a chess-board — there are kings,
Queens, bishops, knights, rooks, pawns; the world's a game;
Save that the puppets pull at their own strings,
Methinks gay Punch hath something of the same.

(1) [George Hardinge, Esq., M.P., one of the Welsh judges, died in 1816. His works were collected, in 1818, by Mr. Nichols.]

Muse, the butterfly hath but her wings,
ıt stings, and flits through ether without aim,
ıting rarely:—were she but a hornet,
aps there might be vices which would mourn it.

XC.

l forgotten—but must not forget—
ı orator, the latest of the session,
had deliver'd well a very set
ıooth speech, his first and maidenly transgression
ı debate: the papers echoed yet
ith his début, which made a strong impression,
rank'd with what is every day display'd—
e best first speech that ever yet was made."

XCI.

l of his "Hear hims!" proud, too, of his vote
d lost virginity of oratory,
l of his learning (just enough to quote),
revell'd in his Ciceronian glory:
memory excellent to get by rote,
th wit to hatch a pun or tell a story,
ed with some merit, and with more effrontery,
country's pride," he came down to the country.

XCII.

e also were two wits by acclamation,
ngbow from Ireland, Strongbow from the Tweed,(1)
lawyers and both men of education;
t Strongbow's wit was of more polish'd breed:

(1) [Curran and Erskine.]

Longbow was rich in an imagination
As beautiful and bounding as a steed,
But sometimes stumbling over a potato,—
While Strongbow's best things might have c
from Cato.

XCIII.

Strongbow was like a new-tuned harpsichord;
But Longbow wild as an Æolian harp,
With which the winds of heaven can claim acc
And make a music, whether flat or sharp.
Of Strongbow's talk you would not change a w
At Longbow's phrases you might sometimes
Both wits—one born so, and the other bred,
This by his heart—his rival by his head.

XCIV.

If all these seem an heterogeneous mass
To be assembled at a country seat,
Yet think, a specimen of every class
Is better than a humdrum tête-à-tête.
The days of Comedy are gone, alas! [
When Congreve's fool could vie with Moli
Society is smooth'd to that excess,
That manners hardly differ more than dress.

XCV.

Our ridicules are kept in the back-ground—
Ridiculous enough, but also dull;
Professions, too, are no more to be found
Professional; and there is nought to cull

Of folly's fruit: for though your fools abound,
They're barren, and not worth the pains to pull.
Society is now one polish'd horde,
Form'd of two mighty tribes, the *Bores* and *Bored*.

XCVI.

But from being farmers, we turn gleaners, gleaning
The scanty but right-well thresh'd ears of truth;
And, gentle reader! when you gather meaning,
You may be Boaz, and I—modest Ruth.
Farther I'd quote, but Scripture intervening
Forbids. A great impression in my youth
Was made by Mrs. Adams, where she cries
"That Scriptures out of church are blasphemies."(1)

XCVII.

But what we can we glean in this vile age
Of chaff, although our gleanings be not grist.
I must not quite omit the talking sage,
Kit-Cat, the famous conversationist,
Who, in his common-place book, had a page
Prepared each morn for evenings. "List, oh list!"—
"Alas, poor ghost!"—What unexpected woes
Await those who have studied their bons-mots!

XCVIII.

Firstly, they must allure the conversation
By many windings to their clever clinch;
And secondly, must let slip no occasion,
Nor *bate* (abate) their hearers of an *inch*,

(1) "Mrs. Adams answered Mr. Adams, that it was blasphemous to talk of Scripture *out of church*." This dogma was broached to her husband by the best Christian in any book. — See *Joseph Andrews*.

But take an ell—and make a great sensation,
If possible; and thirdly, never flinch
When some smart talker puts them to the test,
But seize the last word, which no doubt's the be

XCIX.

Lord Henry and his lady were the hosts;
The party we have touch'd on were the guests
Their table was a board to tempt even ghosts
To pass the Styx for more substantial feasts.
I will not dwell upon ragoûts or roasts,
Albeit all human history attests
That happiness for man—the hungry sinner!—
Since Eve ate apples, much depends on dinner.(

C.

Witness the lands which "flow'd with milk a
Held out unto the hungry Israelites: [hone
To this we have added since, the love of money,
The only sort of pleasure which requites.
Youth fades, and leaves our days no longer sunn
We tire of mistresses and parasites;
But oh, ambrosial cash! Ah! who would lose the
When we no more can use, or even abuse thee!

CI

The gentlemen got up betimes to shoot,
Or hunt: the young, because they liked the sport
The first thing boys like, after play and fruit;
The middle-aged, to make the day more short

(1) ['A man seldom thinks with more earnestness of any thing tha *does of his dinner*; and if he cannot get that well dressed, he should *suspected of inaccuracy* in other things. — JOHNSON.]

For *ennui* is a growth of English root,
Though nameless in our language:—we retort
The fact for words, and let the French translate
That awful yawn which sleep can not abate.

CII.

The elderly walk'd through the library,
And tumbled books, or criticised the pictures,
Or saunter'd through the gardens piteously,
And made upon the hot-house several strictures,
Or rode a nag which trotted not too high,
Or on the morning papers read their lectures,
Or on the watch their longing eyes would fix,
Longing at sixty for the hour of six.

CIII.

But none were "gêné:" the great hour of union
Was rung by dinner's knell; till then all were
Masters of their own time—or in communion,
Or solitary, as they chose to bear
The hours, which how to pass is but to few known.
Each rose up at his own, and had to spare
What time he chose for dress, and broke his fast
When, where, and how he chose for that repast.

CIV.

The ladies—some rouged, some a little pale—
Met the morn as they might. If fine, they rode,
Or walk'd; if foul, they read, or told a tale,
Sung, or rehearsed the last dance from abroad;

Discuss'd the fashion which might next prevail,
And settled bonnets by the newest code,
Or cramm'd twelve sheets into one little letter,
To make each correspondent a new debtor.

CV.

For some had absent lovers, all had friends.
The earth has nothing like a she epistle,
And hardly heaven—because it never ends.
I love the mystery of a female missal,
Which, like a creed, ne'er says all it intends,
But full of cunning as Ulysses' whistle,
When he allured poor Dolon:—you had better
Take care what you reply to such a letter.

CVI.

Then there were billiards; cards, too, but *no* dic
Save in the clubs no man of honour plays;—
Boats when 'twas water, skating when 'twas ic
And the hard frost destroy'd the scenting da
And angling, too, that solitary vice,
Whatever Izaak Walton sings or says:
The quaint, old, cruel coxcomb, in his gullet
Should have a hook, and a small trout to pull it

(1) It would have taught him humanity at least. This senti savage, whom it is a mode to quote (amongst the novelists) to sho sympathy for innocent sports and old songs, teaches how to sew u and break their legs by way of experiment, in addition to the art of a —the cruelest, the coldest, and the stupidest of pretended sports. Th talk about the beauties of nature, but the angler merely thinks of h of fish; he has no leisure to take his eyes from off the streams, and *bite* is worth to him more than all the scenery around. Besides, so bite best on a rainy day. The whale, the shark, and the tunny fishe somewhat of noble and perilous in them; even net fishing, trawli

CVII.

With evening came the banquet and the wine;
The conversazione; the duet,
Attuned by voices more or less divine
(My heart or head aches with the memory yet).
The four Miss Rawbolds in a glee would shine;
But the two youngest loved more to be set
Down to the harp—because to music's charms
They added graceful necks, white hands and arms.

CVIII.

Sometimes a dance (though rarely on field days,
For then the gentlemen were rather tired)
Display'd some sylph-like figures in its maze;
Then there was small-talk ready when required;
Flirtation—but decorous: the mere praise
Of charms that should or should not be admired.
The hunters fought their fox-hunt o'er again,
And then retreated soberly—at ten.

CIX.

The politicians, in a nook apart,
Discuss'd the world, and settled all the spheres:
The wits watch'd every loophole for their art,
To introduce a bon-mot head and ears;

---

are more humane and useful. But angling!—No angler can be a good man.

"One of the best men I ever knew,—as humane, delicate-minded, generous, and excellent a creature as any in the world,—was an angler: true, he angled with painted flies, and would have been incapable of the extravagancies of I. Walton."

The above addition was made by a friend in reading over the MS.—"Audi alteram partem."—I leave it to counterbalance my own observation.

Small is the rest of those who would be smart,
A moment's good thing may have cost them year
Before they find an hour to introduce it,
And then, even *then*, some bore may make them lose it

CX

But all was gentle and aristocratic
In this our party; polish'd, smooth, and cold,
As Phidian forms cut out of marble Attic.
There now are no Squire Westerns as of old;
And our Sophias are not so emphatic,
But fair as then, or fairer to behold. [Jones
We have no accomplish'd blackguards, like Ton
But gentlemen in stays, as stiff as stones.

CXI.

They separated at an early hour;
That is, ere midnight—which is London's noon
But in the country ladies seek their bower
A little earlier than the waning moon.
Peace to the slumbers of each folded flower—
May the rose call back its true colour soon!
Good hours of fair cheeks are the fairest tinters,
And lower the price of rouge—at least some winters

DON JUAN.

CANTO THE FOURTEENTH.

DON JUAN.

CANTO THE FOURTEENTH.

I.

r from great nature's or our own abyss
Of thought we could but snatch a certainty,
'erhaps mankind might find the path they miss—
But then 't would spoil much good philosophy.
)ne system eats another up, and this
Much as old Saturn ate his progeny;
For when his pious consort gave him stones
In lieu of sons, of these he made no bones.

II.

But System doth reverse the Titan's breakfast,
And eats her parents, albeit the digestion
Is difficult. Pray tell me, can you make fast,
After due search, your faith to any question?
Look back o'er ages, ere unto the stake fast
You bind yourself, and call some mode the best one.
Nothing more true than *not* to trust your senses;
And yet what are your other evidences?

III.

For me, I know nought; nothing I deny,
Admit, reject, contemn; and what know *you*,
Except perhaps that you were born to die?
And both may after all turn out untrue.
An age may come, Font of Eternity,
When nothing shall be either old or new.
Death, so call'd, is a thing which makes men weep,
And yet a third of life is pass'd in sleep.

IV.

A sleep without dreams, after a rough day
Of toil, is what we covet most; and yet
How clay shrinks back from more quiescent clay!
The very Suicide that pays his debt
At once without instalments (an old way
Of paying debts, which creditors regret)
Lets out impatiently his rushing breath,
Less from disgust of life than dread of death.

V.

'T is round him, near him, here, there, every where;
And there's a courage which grows out of fear,
Perhaps of all most desperate, which will dare
The worst to *know* it:—when the mountains rear
Their peaks beneath your human foot, and there
You look down o'er the precipice, and drear
The gulf of rock yawns,—you can't gaze a minute
Without an awful wish to plunge within it.

VI.

'Tis true, you don't — but, pale and struck with terror,
Retire: but look into your past impression!
And you will find, though shuddering at the mirror
Of your own thoughts, in all their self-confession,
The lurking bias, be it truth or error,
To the *unknown*; a secret prepossession.
To plunge with all your fears — but where? You know not,
And that's the reason why you do — or do not.

VII.

But what's this to the purpose? you will say.
Gent. reader, nothing; a mere speculation,
For which my sole excuse is — 't is my way,
Sometimes *with* and sometimes without occasion
I write what's uppermost, without delay;
This narrative is not meant for narration,
But a mere airy and fantastic basis,
To build up common things with common places.

VIII.

You know, or don't know, that great Bacon saith,
"Fling up a straw, 'twill show the way the wind blows;"
And such a straw, borne on by human breath,
Is poesy, according as the mind glows;
A paper kite which flies 'twixt life and death,
A shadow which the onward soul behind throws:
And mine's a bubble, not blown up for praise,
But just to play with, as an infant plays.

IX.

The world is all before me—or behind;
For I have seen a portion of that same,
And quite enough for me to keep in mind;—
Of passions, too, I have proved enough to blame
To the great pleasure of our friends, mankind,
Who like to mix some slight alloy with fame;
For I was rather famous in my time,
Until I fairly knock'd it up with rhyme.

X.

I have brought this world about my ears, and eke
The other; that's to say, the clergy—who
Upon my head have bid their thunders break
In pious libels by no means a few.
And yet I can't help scribbling once a week,
Tiring old readers, nor discovering new.
In youth I wrote because my mind was full,
And now because I feel it growing dull.

XI.

But "why then publish?"(1)—There are no rewards
Of fame or profit when the world grows weary.
I ask in turn,—Why do you play at cards?
Why drink? Why read?—To make some hour less dreary.
It occupies me to turn back regards
On what I've seen or ponder'd, sad or cheery;
And what I write I cast upon the stream,
To swim or sink—I have had at least my dream.

(1) ["But why then publish?—Granville, the polite,
And knowing Walsh, would tell me I could write."—Pope.]

XII.

I think that were I *certain* of success,
I hardly could compose another line:
So long I've battled either more or less,
That no defeat can drive me from the Nine.
This feeling 't is not easy to express,
And yet 't is not affected, I opine.
In play, there are two pleasures for your choosing—
The one is winning, and the other losing.

XIII.

Besides, my Muse by no means deals in fiction:
She gathers a repertory of facts,
Of course with some reserve and slight restriction,
But mostly sings of human things and acts—
And that's one cause she meets with contradiction;
For too much truth, at first sight, ne'er attracts;
And were her object only what's call'd glory,
With more ease too she'd tell a different story.

XIV.

Love, war, a tempest—surely there's variety;
Also a seasoning slight of lucubration;
A bird's eye view, too, of that wild, Society;
A slight glance thrown on men of every station.
If you have nought else, here's at least satiety
Both in performance and in preparation;
And though these lines should only line portmanteaus,
Trade will be all the better for these Cantos.

XV.

The portion of this world which I at present
Have taken up to fill the following sermon,
Is one of which there's no description recent:
The reason why, is easy to determine:
Although it seems both prominent and pleasant,
There is a sameness in its gems and ermine,
A dull and family likeness through all ages,
Of no great promise for poetic pages.

XVI.

With much to excite, there's little to exalt;
Nothing that speaks to all men and all times;
A sort of varnish over every fault;
A kind of common-place, even in their crimes;
Factitious passions, wit without much salt,
A want of that true nature which sublimes
Whate'er it shows with truth; a smooth monotony
Of character, in those at least who have got any.

XVII.

Sometimes, indeed, like soldiers off parade,
They break their ranks and gladly leave the drill;
But then the roll-call draws them back afraid,
And they must be or seem what they were: still
Doubtless it is a brilliant masquerade;
But when of the first sight you have had your fill,
It palls—at least it did so upon me,
This paradise of pleasure and ennui.

XVIII.

When we have made our love, and gamed our gaming,
Drest, voted, shone, and, may be, something more;
With dandies dined; heard senators declaiming;
Seen beauties brought to market by the score,
Sad rakes to sadder husbands chastely taming;
There's little left but to be bored or bore.
Witness those "*ci-devant jeunes hommes*" who stem
The stream, nor leave the world which leaveth them.

XIX.

'T is said — indeed a general complaint —
That no one has succeeded in describing
The monde, exactly as they ought to paint:
Some say, that authors only snatch, by bribing
The porter, some slight scandals strange and quaint,
To furnish matter for their moral gibing;
And that their books have but one style in common —
My lady's prattle, filter'd through her woman.

XX.

But this can't well be true, just now; for writers
Are grown of the beau monde a part potential:
I've seen them balance even the scale with fighters,
Especially when young, for that's essential.
Why do their sketches fail them as inditers
Of what they deem themselves most consequential,
The *real* portrait of the highest tribe?
'Tis that, in fact, there's little to describe.

XXI.

"*Haud ignara loquor;*" these are *Negus*, "*quarum Pars parva fui,*" but still art and part.
Now I could much more easily sketch a harem,
A battle, wreck, or history of the heart,
Than these things; and besides, I wish to spare 'em,
For reasons which I choose to keep apart.
"*Vetabo Cereris sacrum qui vulgarit*"—(1)
Which means, that vulgar people must not share it.

XXII.

And therefore what I throw off is ideal—
Lower'd, leaven'd, like a history of freemasons;
Which bears the same relation to the real,
As Captain Parry's voyage may do to Jason's.
The grand arcanum's not for men to see all;
My music has some mystic diapasons;
And there is much which could not be appreciated
In any manner by the uninitiated.

XXIII.

Alas! worlds fall—and woman, since she fell'd
The world (as, since that history, less polite
Than true, hath been a creed so strictly held)
Has not yet given up the practice quite.
Poor thing of usages! coerced, compell'd,
Victim when wrong, and martyr oft when right,
Condemn'd to child-bed, as men for their sins
Have shaving too entail'd upon their chins,—

(1) [Hor. Carm. l. iii. od. 2.]

XXIV.

laily plague, which in the aggregate
Iay average on the whole with parturition.
as to women, who can penetrate
'he real sufferings of their she condition?
n's very sympathy with their estate
Ias much of selfishness, and more suspicion.
:ir love, their virtue, beauty, education,
form good housekeepers, to breed a nation.

XXV.

this were very well, and can't be better;
ut even this is difficult, Heaven knows,
nany troubles from her birth beset her,
uch small distinction between friends and foes,
gilding wears so soon from off her fetter,
'hat——but ask any woman if she'd choose
ke her at thirty, that is) to have been
ıale or male? a schoolboy or a queen?

XXVI.

'etticoat influence" is a great reproach,
Which even those who obey would fain be thought
fly from, as from hungry pikes a roach;
3ut since beneath it upon earth we are brought,
various joltings of life's hackney coach,
for one venerate a petticoat—
;arment of a mystical sublimity,
matter whether russet, silk, or dimity.

XXVII.

Much I respect, and much I have adored,
In my young days, that chaste and goodly veil,
Which holds a treasure, like a miser's hoard,
And more attracts by all it doth conceal—
A golden scabbard on a Damasque sword,
A loving letter with a mystic seal,
A cure for grief—for what can ever rankle
Before a petticoat and peeping ankle?

XXVIII.

And when upon a silent, sullen day,
With a sirocco, for example, blowing,
When even the sea looks dim with all its spray,
And sulkily the river's ripple's flowing,
And the sky shows that very ancient gray,
The sober, sad antithesis to glowing,—
'T is pleasant, if *then* any thing is pleasant,
To catch a glimpse even of a pretty peasant.

XXIX.

We left our heroes and our heroines
In that fair clime which don't depend on climate,
Quite independent of the Zodiac's signs,
Though certainly more difficult to rhyme at,
Because the sun, and stars, and aught that shines,
Mountains, and all we can be most sublime at,
Are there oft dull and dreary as a *dun*—
Whether a sky's or tradesman's is all one.

XXX.

n in-door life is less poetical;
And out of door hath showers, and mists, and sleet,
Vith which I could not brew a pastoral.
But be it as it may, a bard must meet
ll difficulties, whether great or small,
To spoil his undertaking or complete,
nd work away like spirit upon matter,
mbarrass'd somewhat both with fire and water.

XXXI.

ıan — in this respect, at least, like saints —
Was all things unto people of all sorts,
nd lived contentedly, without complaints,
In camps, in ships, in cottages, or courts —
orn with that happy soul which seldom faints,
And mingling modestly in toils or sports.
.e likewise could be most things to all women,
Vithout the coxcombry of certain *she* men.

XXXII.

A fox-hunt to a foreigner is strange;
'Tis also subject to the double danger
Of tumbling first, and having in exchange
Some pleasant jesting at the awkward stranger:
But Juan had been early taught to range
The wilds, as doth an Arab turn'd avenger,
So that his horse, or charger, hunter, hack,
Knew that he had a rider on his back.

XXI

And w[illegible] new [illegible]ld, [illegible]ith some applause,
He c[illegible] h[illegible]h, [illegible]d double post, and rail.
And never [illegible] de but few "*faux pas*,"
And only [illegible] scent 'gan fail.
He broke, 't is [illegible] tutes of the laws
Of hun[illegible] — [illegible]st youth is frail;
Rode o'er the [illegible] it [illegible]y be, now and then,
And once o'er se[illegible] y gentlemen.

XXXIV.

But on the whole, to gene[illegible] admiration
He acquitted b[illegible] and horse: the squires
Marvell'd [illegible] nation;
The b[illegible] cried "Da[illegible] it! who'd have thought
it?" — Sires,
The Nestors of the sporting generation,
Swore praises, and recall'd their former fires;
The huntsman's self relented to a grin,
And rated him almost a whipper-in.

XXXV.

Such were his trophies — not of spear and shield,
But leaps, and bursts, and sometimes foxes' [brushes:
Yet I must own, — although [illegible] this I yield
To patriot sympathy a Bri[illegible]on's blushes, —

(1) *Craning.* — "To *crane*" is, or was, an expression used to denote a gentleman's stretching out his neck over a hedge, "to look before he leaped:" — a pause in his "vaulting ambition," which in the field doth occasion some delay and execration in those who may be immediately behind the equestrian sceptic. "Sir, if you don't choose to take the leap, let me!" — was a phrase which generally sent the aspirant on again; and to good purpose: for though "the horse and rider" might fall, they made a gap through which, and over him and his steed, the field might follow.

[e thought at heart like courtly Chesterfield,
Who, after a long chase o'er hills, dales, bushes,
nd what not, though he rode beyond all price,
sk'd next day, "If men ever hunted *twice?*" (1)

XXXVI.

e also had a quality uncommon
To early risers after a long chase,
ho wake in winter ere the cock can summon
December's drowsy day to his dull race,—
quality agreeable to woman,
When her soft, liquid words run on apace,
ho likes a listener, whether saint or sinner,—
e did not fall asleep just after dinner;

XXXVII.

ut, light and airy, stood on the alert,
And shone in the best part of dialogue,
y humouring always what they might assert,
And listening to the topics most in vogue;
ow grave, now gay, but never dull or pert;
And smiling but in secret—cunning rogue!
[e ne'er presumed to make an error clearer;—
n short, there never was a better hearer.

XXXVIII.

And then he danced;—all foreigners excel
The serious Angles in the eloquence
Of pantomime;—he danced, I say, right well,
With emphasis, and also with good sense—

(1) See his Letters to his Son.

A thing in footing indispensable;
He danced without theatrical pretence,
Not like a ballet-master in the van
Of his drill'd nymphs, but like a gentleman.

XXXIX.

Chaste were his steps, each kept within due bound,
And elegance was sprinkled o'er his figure;
Like swift Camilla, he scarce skimm'd the ground,(1)
And rather held in than put forth his vigour;
And then he had an ear for music's sound,
Which might defy a crotchet critic's rigour.
Such classic pas — sans flaws — set off our hero,
He glanced like a personified Bolero;(2)

XL.

Or, like a flying Hour before Aurora,
In Guido's famous fresco,(3) which alone
Is worth a tour to Rome, although no more a
Remnant were there of the old world's sole throne.
The "*tout ensemble*" of his movements wore a
Grace of the soft ideal, seldom shown,
And ne'er to be described; for to the dolour
Of bards and prosers, words are void of colour.

(1) [—— "as she skimm'd along,
Her flying feet unbath'd on billows hung." — DRYDEN'S *Virgil*.]

(2) [A Spanish dance noted for its liveliness.]

(3) [Guido's most celebrated work, in the palaces of Rome, is his fresco of the Aurora, in the Palazzo Rospigliosi. — BRYANT.]

XLI.

arvel then he was a favourite;
ull-grown Cupid, very much admired;
le spoilt, but by no means so quite;
least he kept his vanity retired.
was his tact, he could alike delight
: chaste, and those who are not so much inspired.
)uchess of Fitz-Fulke, who loved "*tracasserie*,"
i to treat him with some small "*agacerie*."

XLII.

as a fine and somewhat full-blown blonde,
irable, distinguish'd, celebrated
veral winters in the grand, *grand monde*.
rather not say what might be related
r exploits, for this were ticklish ground;
ides there might be falsehood in what's stated:
ate performance had been a dead set
)rd Augustus Fitz-Plantagenet.

XLIII.

noble personage began to look
ittle black upon this new flirtation;
uch small licences must lovers brook,
re freedoms of the female corporation.
to the man who ventures a rebuke!
will but precipitate a situation
mely disagreeable, but common
lculators *when they* count on woman.

XLIV.

The circle smiled, then whisper'd, and then sneer'd;
The Misses bridled, and the matrons frown'd;
Some hoped things might not turn out as they fear'd;
Some would not deem such women could be found;
Some ne'er believed one half of what they heard;
Some look'd perplex'd, and others look'd profound;
And several pitied with sincere regret
Poor Lord Augustus Fitz-Plantagenet.

XLV.

But what is odd, none ever named the duke,
Who, one might think, was something in the affair:
True, he was absent, and 't was rumour'd, took
But small concern about the when, or where,
Or what his consort did: if he could brook
Her gaieties, none had a right to stare:
Theirs was that best of unions, past all doubt,
Which never meets, and therefore can't fall out.

XLVI.

But, oh! that I should ever pen so sad a line!
Fired with an abstract love of virtue, she,
My Dian of the Ephesians, Lady Adeline,
Began to think the duchess' conduct free;
Regretting much that she had chosen so bad a line,
And waxing chiller in her courtesy,
Look'd grave and pale to see her friend's fragility,
For which most friends reserve their sensibility.

XLVII.

ught in this bad world like sympathy:
ıecoming to the soul and face,
: music the harmonious sigh,
es sweet friendship in a Brussels lace.
friend, what were humanity,
our errors up with a good grace?
ıs with—"Would you had thought twice!
ı had but follow'd my advice!"

XLVIII.

u had two friends: one 's quite enough,
ly when we are ill at ease;
ıut bad pilots when the weather's rough,
less famous for their cures than fees.
ı grumble when his friends fall off,
will do like leaves at the first breeze:
· affairs come round, one way or t'other,
coffee-house, and take another. (1)

XLIX.

not my maxim: had it been, [not—
art-aches had been spared me: yet I care
t be a tortoise in his screen [not.
ɔorn shell, which waves and weather wear

or Horace Walpole's letters I think it is mentioned that
etting the loss of a friend, was answered by an universal
ıen I lose one, I go to the Saint James's Coffee-house, and
I recollect having heard an anecdote of the same kind. —
ı great gamester. Coming in one day to the club of which
ɔer, he was observed to look melancholy. "What is the
lliam?" cried Hare, of facetious memory. "Ah!" replied
ɾe just *lost* poor Lady D."—"*Lost!* What at? *Quinze* or
; the *consolatory* rejoinder of the querist.

'Tis better on the whole to have felt and seen
That which humanity may bear, or bear not
'Twill teach discernment to the sensitive,
And not to pour their ocean in a sieve.

L.

Of all the horrid, hideous notes of woe,
Sadder than owl-songs or the midnight blast,
Is that portentous phrase, "I told you so,"
Utter'd by friends, those prophets of the past,
Who, 'stead of saying what you now should do,
Own they foresaw that you would fall at last,
And solace your slight lapse 'gainst "*bonos mores*,"
With a long memorandum of old stories.

LI.

The Lady Adeline's serene severity
Was not confined to feeling for her friend,
Whose fame she rather doubted with posterity,
Unless her habits should begin to mend:
But Juan also shared in her austerity,
But mix'd with pity, pure as e'er was penn'd:
His inexperience moved her gentle ruth,
And (as her junior by six weeks) his youth.

LII.

These forty days' advantage of her years—
And hers were those which can face calculation,
Boldly referring to the list of peers
And noble births, nor dread the enumeration—

Gave her a right to have maternal fears
For a young gentleman's fit education,
Though she was far from that leap year, whose leap,
In female dates, strikes Time all of a heap.

LIII.

This may be fix'd at somewhere before thirty—
Say seven-and-twenty; for I never knew
The strictest in chronology and virtue
Advance beyond, while they could pass for new.
O Time! why dost not pause? Thy scythe, so dirty
With rust, should surely cease to hack and hew.
Reset it; shave more smoothly, also slower,
If but to keep thy credit as a mower.

LIV.

But Adeline was far from that ripe age,
Whose ripeness is but bitter at the best:
'Twas rather her experience made her sage,
For she had seen the world and stood its test,
As I have said in—I forget what page;
My Muse despises reference, as you have guess'd
By this time;—but strike six from seven-and-twenty,
And you will find her sum of years in plenty.

LV.

At sixteen she came out; presented, vaunted,
She put all coronets into commotion:
At seventeen, too, the world was still enchanted
With the new Venus of their brilliant ocean:

At eighteen, though below her feet still panted
A hecatomb of suitors with devotion,
She had consented to create again
That Adam, called "The happiest of men."

LVI.

Since then she had sparkled through three glow
Admired, adored; but also so correct, [winte
That she had puzzled all the acutest hinters,
Without the apparel of being circumspect:
They could not even glean the slightest splinters
From off the marble, which had no defect.
She had also snatch'd a moment since her marria
To bear a son and heir—and one miscarriage.

LVII.

Fondly the wheeling fire-flies flew around her,
Those little glitterers of the London night;
But none of these possess'd a sting to wound her-
She was a pitch beyond a coxcomb's flight.
Perhaps she wish'd an aspirant profounder;
But whatsoe'er she wish'd, she acted right;
And whether coldness, pride, or virtue, dignify
A woman, so she's good, what does it signify?

LVIII.

I hate a motive, like a lingering bottle
Which with the landlord makes too long a stan
Leaving all-claretless the unmoisten'd throttle,
Especially with politics on hand;

ate a drove of cattle,
ıe dust as simooms whirl the sand;
ate an argument,
e, or servile peer's "content."

LIX.

k into the roots of things,
much intertwisted with the earth;
nch a goodly verdure flings,
an acorn gave it birth.
ions to their secret springs
indeed some melancholy mirth;
at present my concern,
ı to wise Oxenstiern. (1)

LX.

view of saving an éclat,
luchess and diplomatist,
ine, as soon's she saw
as unlikely to resist—
don't know that a *faux pas*
anks quite on a different list
other lands unblest with juries,
for such sin a certain cure is;—)

ncellor Oxenstiern said to his son, on the latter ex-
upon the great effects arising from petty causes in
of politics: "You see by this, my son, with how
doms of the world are governed." — [The true story
n, on being told he was to proceed on some diplomatic
doubts of his own fitness for such an office. The old
answered, — "Nescis, mi fili, quantulâ scientiâ gu-
:]

LXI.

The Lady Adeline resolved to take
Such measures as she thought might best impede
The farther progress of this sad mistake.
She thought with some simplicity indeed;
But innocence is bold even at the stake,
And simple in the world, and doth not need
Nor use those palisades by dames erected,
Whose virtue lies in never being detected.

LXII.

It was not that she fear'd the very worst:
His Grace was an enduring, married man,
And was not likely all at once to burst
Into a scene, and swell the clients' clan
Of Doctors' Commons: but she dreaded first
The magic of her Grace's talisman,
And next a quarrel (as he seem'd to fret)
With Lord Augustus Fitz-Plantagenet.

LXIII.

Her Grace, too, pass'd for being an intrigante,
And somewhat *méchante* in her amorous sphere;
One of those pretty, precious plagues, which haunt
A lover with caprices soft and dear,
That like to *make* a quarrel, when they can't
Find one, each day of the delightful year;
Bewitching, torturing, as they freeze or glow,
And—what is worst of all—won't let you go:

LXIV.

The sort of thing to turn a young man's head,
Or make a Werter of him in the end.
No wonder then a purer soul should dread
This sort of chaste *liaison* for a friend;
It were much better to be wed or dead,
Than wear a heart a woman loves to rend.
'Tis best to pause, and think, ere you rush on,
If that a "*bonne fortune*" be really "*bonne.*"

LXV.

And first, in the o'erflowing of her heart,
Which really knew or thought it knew no guile,
She call'd her husband now and then apart,
And bade him counsel Juan. With a smile
Lord Henry heard her plans of artless art
To wean Don Juan from the siren's wile;
And answer'd, like a statesman or a prophet,
In such guise that she could make nothing of it.

LXVI.

Firstly, he said, "he never interfered
In any body's business but the king's:"
Next, that "he never judged from what appear'd,
Without strong reason, of those sort of things:"
Thirdly, that "Juan had more brain than beard,
And was not to be held in leading-strings;"
And fourthly, what need hardly be said twice,
"That good but rarely came from good advice."

LXVII.

And, therefore, doubtless to approve the truth
Of the last axiom, he advised his spouse
To leave the parties to themselves, forsooth—
At least as far as *bienséance* allows:
That time would temper Juan's faults of youth;
That young men rarely made monastic vows
That opposition only more attaches——
But here a messenger brought in despatches:

LXVIII.

And being of the council call'd "the Privy,"
Lord Henry walk'd into his cabinet,
To furnish matter for some future Livy
To tell how he reduced the nation's debt;
And if their full contents I do not give ye,
It is because I do not know them yet;
But I shall add them in a brief appendix,
To come between mine epic and its index.

LXIX.

But ere he went, he added a slight hint,
Another gentle common-place or two,
Such as are coin'd in conversation's mint,
And pass, for want of better, though not new
Then broke his packet, to see what was in't,
And having casually glanced it through,
Retired; and, as he went out, calmly kiss'd her,
Less like a young wife than an aged sister.

LXX.

)ld, good, honourable man,
his birth, and proud of every thing :
)irit for a state divan,
fit to walk before a king ;
, form'd to lead the courtly van
lays, glorious with a star and string;
odel of a chamberlain—
mean to make him when I reign.

LXXI.

'as something wanting on the whole—
)ow what, and therefore cannot tell—
ty women—the sweet souls !—call *soul*.
was not body ; he was well
l, as a poplar or a pole,
me man, that human miracle ;
) circumstance of love or war
eserved his perpendicular.

LXXII.

vas something wanting, as I've said—
efinable " *Je ne sçais quoi,*"
what I know, may of yore have led
:r's Iliad, since it drew to Troy
Eve, Helen, from the Spartan's bed ;
)n the whole, no doubt, the Dardan boy
inferior to King Menelaüs :—
is some women will betray us.

LXXIII.

There is an awkward thing which much perplexes,
Unless like wise Tiresias we had proved
By turns the difference of the several sexes;
Neither can show quite *how* they would be loved.
The sensual for a short time but connects us—
The sentimental boasts to be unmoved;
But both together form a kind of centaur,
Upon whose back 'tis better not to venture.

LXXIV.

A something all-sufficient for the *heart*
Is that for which the sex are always seeking:
But how to fill up that same vacant part?
There lies the rub—and this they are but weaking.
Frail mariners afloat without a chart,
They run before the wind through high seas breaking
And when they have made the shore through every shock,
'Tis odd, or odds, it may turn out a rock.

LXXV.

There is a flower call'd "Love in Idleness,"
For which see Shakspeare's ever blooming garden;—
I will not make his great description less,
And beg his British godship's humble pardon,
If in my extremity of rhyme's distress,
I touch a single leaf where he is warden;—
But though the flower is different, with the French
Or Swiss Rousseau, cry "*Voilà la Pervenche!*"(1)

(1) See "La Nouvelle Héloïse."

LXXVI.

ı! I have found it! What I mean
ay is, not that love is idleness,
at in love such idleness has been
ıccessory, as I have cause to guess.
abour's an indifferent go-betwe'en;
r men of business are not apt to express
passion, since the merchant-ship, the Argo,
r'd Medea as her supercargo.

LXXVII.

us ille procul!" from "*negotiis*," (1)
ı Horace; the great little poet's wrong;
ıer maxim, "*Noscitur à sociis*,"
uch more to the purpose of his song;
h even that were sometimes too ferocious,
ɔss good company be kept too long;
his teeth, whate'er their state or station,
happy they who *have* an occupation!

LXXVIII.

exchanged his Paradise for ploughing,
made up millinery with fig leaves—
ırliest knowledge from the tree so knowing,
'ar as I know, that the church receives:
nce that time it need not cost much showing,
t many of the ills o'er which man grieves,
ill more women, spring from not employing
hours to make the remnant worth enjoying.

(1) Hor. Epod. Od. ii.

LXXIX.

And hence high life is oft a dreary void,
A rack of pleasures, where we must invent
A something wherewithal to be annoy'd.
Bards may sing what they please about *Content;*
Contented, when translated, means but cloy'd;
And hence arise the woes of sentiment,
Blue devils, and blue-stockings, and romances
Reduced to practice, and perform'd like dances.

LXXX.

I do declare, upon an affidavit,
Romances I ne'er read like those I have seen;
Nor, if unto the world I ever gave it,
Would some believe that such a tale had been:
But such intent I never had, nor have it;
Some truths are better kept behind a screen,
Especially when they would look like lies;
I therefore deal in generalities.

LXXXI.

"An oyster may be cross'd in love,"(1)—and why
Because he mopeth idly in his shell,
And heaves a lonely subterraqueous sigh,
Much as a monk may do within his cell:
And *à-propos* of monks, their piety
With sloth hath found it difficult to dwell;
Those vegetables of the Catholic creed
Are apt exceedingly to run to seed.

(1) [See Sheridan's "Critic."]

LXXXII.

'orce! thou man of black renown,
merit none enough can sing or say,
. struck one immense Colossus down,
ıoral Washington of Africa!
's another little thing, I own,
you should perpetrate some summer's day,
ıe other half of earth to rights; [whites.
freed the *blacks*—now pray shut up the

LXXXIII.

ıe bald-coot(1) bully Alexander!
' the Holy Three to Senegal;
m that "sauce for goose is sauce for gander,"
ĸ them how *they* like to be in thrall?
ach high heroic salamander,
ıts fire gratis (since the pay's but small);
-no, *not* the King, but the Pavilion,(·)
will cost us all another million.

LXXXIV.

he world at large, let Bedlam out;
u will be perhaps surprised to find
pursue exactly the same route,
with those of *soi-disant* sound mind.
ıld prove beyond a single doubt,
here a jot of sense among mankind;
ıat *point d'appui* is found, alas!
ıimedes, I leave earth as 'twas.

ld-coot is a small bird of prey in marshes. The Emperor
ıs baldish.]
ng's palace at *Brighton.*]

LXXXV.

Our gentle Adeline had one defect—
Her heart was vacant, though a splendid mansion;
Her conduct had been perfectly correct,
As she had seen nought claiming its expansion.
A wavering spirit may be easier wreck'd,
Because 'tis frailer, doubtless, than a stanch one;
But when the latter works its own undoing,
Its inner crash is like an earthquake's ruin.

LXXXVI.

She loved her lord, or thought so; but *that* love
Cost her an effort, which is a sad toil,
The stone of Sysiphus,(1) if once we move
Our feelings 'gainst the nature of the soil.
She had nothing to complain of, or reprove,
No bickerings, no connubial turmoil:
Their union was a model to behold,
Serene and noble,—conjugal, but cold.

LXXXVII.

There was no great disparity of years,
Though much in temper; but they never clash'd
They moved like stars united in their spheres,
Or like the Rhone by Leman's waters wash'd,
Where mingled and yet separate appears
The river from the lake, all bluely dash'd

(1) ["With many a weary step, and many a groan,
Up the high hill he heaves the huge round stone:
The huge round stone, resulting with a bound,
Thunders impetuous down, and smokes along the ground."
POPE'S *Homer*.]

Through the serene and placid glassy deep,
Which fain would lull its river-child to sleep.(1)

LXXXVIII.

Now when she once had ta'en an interest
In any thing, however she might flatter
Herself that her intentions were the best,
Intense intentions are a dangerous matter:
Impressions were much stronger than she guess'd,
And gather'd as they run like growing water
Upon her mind; the more so, as her breast
Was not at first too readily impress'd.

LXXXIX.

But when it was, she had that lurking demon
Of double nature, and thus doubly named—
Firmness yclept in heroes, kings, and seamen,
That is, when they succeed; but greatly blamed
As *obstinacy*, both in men and women,
Whene'er their triumph pales, or star is tamed:—
And 'twill perplex the casuist in morality
To fix the due bounds of this dangerous quality.

XC.

Had Buonaparte won at Waterloo,
It had been firmness; now 't is pertinacity:
Must the event decide between the two?
I leave it to your people of sagacity
To draw the line between the false and true,
If such can e'er be drawn by man's capacity:
My business is with Lady Adeline,
Who in her way too was a heroine.

(1) [See *ante*, Vol. VIII. p. 106.]

XCI.

She knew not her own heart; then how should I?
I think not she was *then* in love with Juan:
If so, she would have had the strength to fly
The wild sensation, unto her a new one:
She merely felt a common sympathy
(I will not say it was a false or true one)
In him, because she thought he was in danger,—
Her husband's friend, her own, young, and a stranger,

XCII.

She was, or thought she was, his friend—and this
Without the farce of friendship, or romance
Platonism, which leads so oft amiss
Ladies who have studied friendship but in France,
Or Germany, where people *purely* kiss.
To thus much Adeline would not advance;
But of such friendship as man's may to man be
She was as capable as woman can be.

XCIII

No doubt the secret influence of the sex
Will there, as also in the ties of blood,
An innocent predominance annex,
And tune the concord to a finer mood.
If free from passion, which all friendship checks,
And your true feelings fully understood,
No friend like to a woman earth discovers,
So that you have not been nor will be lovers.

XCIV.

Love bears within its breast the very germ
Of change; and how should this be otherwise?
That violent things more quickly find a term
Is shown through nature's whole analogies;(1)
And how should the most fierce of all be firm?
Would you have endless lightning in the skies?
Methinks Love's very title says enough:
How should "the *tender* passion" e'er be *tough*?

XCV.

Alas! by all experience, seldom yet
(I merely quote what I have heard from many)
Had lovers not some reason to regret
The passion which made Solomon a zany.
I've also seen some wives (not to forget
The marriage state, the best or worst of any)
Who were the very paragons of wives,
Yet made the misery of at least two lives

XCVI.

I've also seen some female *friends* ('tis odd,
But true—as, if expedient, I could prove)
That faithful were through thick and thin, abroad,
At home, far more than ever yet was Love—
Who did not quit me when Oppression trod
Upon me; whom no scandal could remove;
Who fought, and fight, in absence, too, my battles,
Despite the snake Society's loud rattles.

(1) ["These violent delights have violent ends,
And in their triumph die."—*Romeo and Juliet.*]

XCVII.

Whether Don Juan and chaste Adeline
Grew friends in this or any other sense
Will be discuss'd hereafter, I opine:
At present I am glad of a pretence
To leave them hovering, as the effect is fine,
And keeps the atrocious reader in *suspense*;
The surest way for ladies and for books
To bait their tender or their tenter hooks.

XCVIII.

Whether they rode, or walk'd, or studied Spanish
To read Don Quixote in the original,
A pleasure before which all others vanish;
Whether their talk was of the kind call'd "small,"
Or serious, are the topics I must banish
To the next Canto; where perhaps I shall
Say something to the purpose, and display
Considerable talent in my way.

XCIX.

Above all, I beg all men to forbear
Anticipating aught about the matter:
They'll only make mistakes about the fair,
And Juan too, especially the latter.
And I shall take a much more serious air
Than I have yet done, in this epic satire.
It is not clear that Adeline and Juan
Will fall; but if they do, 'twill be their ruin.

C.

But great things spring from little:—Would you think,
That in our youth, as dangerous a passion
As e'er brought man and woman to the brink
Of ruin, rose from such a slight occasion,
As few would ever dream could form the link
Of such a sentimental situation?
You'll never guess, I'll bet you millions, milliards—
It all sprung from a harmless game at billiards.

CI.

'Tis strange,—but true; for truth is always strange;
Stranger than fiction: if it could be told,
How much would novels gain by the exchange;
How differently the world would men behold!
How oft would vice and virtue places change!
The new world would be nothing to the old,
If some Columbus of the moral seas
Would show mankind their souls' antipodes.

CII.

What "antres vast and deserts idle"(1) then
Would be discover'd in the human soul!
What icebergs in the hearts of mighty men,
With self-love in the centre as their pole!
What Anthropophagi are nine of ten
Of those who hold the kingdoms in control!
Were things but only call'd by their right name,
Cæsar himself would be ashamed of fame.

(1) [*Othello*, Act I. Sc. iii.]

DON JUAN.

CANTO THE FIFTEENTH. (1)

[1 Cantos XV. and XVI. were published in London in March 1824.]

DON JUAN.

CANTO THE FIFTEENTH.

I.

Ah!—What should follow slips from my reflection;
Whatever follows ne'ertheless may be
As à-propos of hope or retrospection,
As though the lurking thought had follow'd free.
All present life is but an interjection,
An "Oh!" or "Ah!" of joy or misery,
Or a "Ha! ha!" or "Bah!"—a yawn, or "Pooh!"
Of which perhaps the latter is most true.

II.

But, more or less, the whole's a syncopé
Or a singultus—emblems of emotion,
The grand antithesis to great ennui,
Wherewith we break our bubbles on the ocean,
That watery outline of eternity,
Or miniature at least, as is my notion,
Which ministers unto the soul's delight,
In seeing matters which are out of sight.

III.

But all are better than the sigh suppress,
Corroding in the cavern of the heart,
Making the countenance a masque of rest,
And turning human nature to an art.
Few men dare show their thoughts of worst or best;
Dissimulation always sets apart
A corner for herself; and therefore fiction
Is that which passes with least contradiction.

IV.

Ah! who can tell? Or rather, who can not
Remember, without telling, passion's errors?
The drainer of oblivion, even the sot,
Hath got blue devils for his morning mirrors:
What though on Lethe's stream he seem to float,
He cannot sink his tremors or his terrors;
The ruby glass that shakes within his hand
Leaves a sad sediment of Time's worst sand.

V.

And as for love—O love!——We will proceed.
The Lady Adeline Amundeville,
A pretty name as one would wish to read,
Must perch harmonious on my tuneful quill.
There's music in the sighing of a reed;
There's music in the gushing of a rill;
There's music in all things, if men had ears:
Their earth is but an echo of the spheres.

VI.

The Lady Adeline, right honourable,
And honour'd, ran a risk of growing less so;
For few of the soft sex are very stable
In their resolves — alas! that I should say so!
They differ as wine differs from its label,
When once decanted; — I presume to guess so,
But will not swear: yet both upon occasion,
Till old, may undergo adulteration.

VII.

But Adeline was of the purest vintage,
The unmingled essence of the grape; and yet
Bright as a new Napoleon from its mintage,
Or glorious as a diamond richly set;
A page where Time should hesitate to print age,
And for which Nature might forego her debt —
A sole creditor whose process doth involve in't
The luck of finding every body solvent.

VIII.

Death! thou dunnest of all duns! thou daily
Knockest at doors, at first with modest tap,
Like a meek tradesman when, approaching palely,
Some splendid debtor he would take by sap:
But oft denied, as patience 'gins to fail, he
Advances with exasperated rap,
And (if let in) insists, in terms unhandsome,
On ready money or "a draft on Ransom." (1)

(1) [Ransom, Kinnaird, and Co. were Lord Byron's bankers.]

IX.

Whate'er thou takest, spare a while poor Beau
She is so rare, and thou hast so much prey.
What though she now and then may slip from
The more's the reason why you ought to st
Gaunt Gourmand! with whole nations for your l
You should be civil in a modest way:
Suppress, then, some slight feminine diseases,
And take as many heroes as Heaven pleases.

X.

Fair Adeline, the more ingenuous
Where she was interested (as was said),
Because she was not apt, like some of us,
To like too readily, or too high bred
To show it—(points we need not now discuss
Would give up artlessly both heart and hea
Unto such feelings as seem'd innocent,
For objects worthy of the sentiment.

XI.

Some parts of Juan's history, which Rumour,
That live gazette, had scatter'd to disfigure
She had heard; but women hear with more
humour
Such aberrations than we men of rigour:
Besides, his conduct, since in England, grew
Strict, and his mind assumed a manlier vig
Because he had, like Alcibiades,
The art of living in all climes with ease.(1)

(1) [See Mitford's Greece, vol. iii.]

XII.

ıer was perhaps the more seductive,
e he ne'er seem'd anxious to seduce;
ıffected, studied, or constructive
:combry or conquest: no abuse
tractions marr'd the fair perspective,
icate a Cupidon broke loose,
ı to say, " Resist us if you can"—
akes a dandy while it spoils a man.

XIII.

wrong—that's not the way to set about it·
they told the truth, could well be shown.
t or wrong, Don Juan was without it;
, his manner was his own alone:
ıe was—at least you could not doubt it,
:ning merely to his voice's tone.
l hath not in all his quiver's choice
· for the heart like a sweet voice.

XIV.

e soft, his whole address held off
ion: though not timid, his regard
ı as rather seem'd to keep aloof,
eld himself than put you on your guard:
'twas hardly quite assured enough,
odesty's at times its own reward,
ue; and the absence of pretension
nuch farther than there's need to mentior

XV.

Serene, accomplish'd, cheerful but not loud;
Insinuating without insinuation;
Observant of the foibles of the crowd,
Yet ne'er betraying this in conversation;
Proud with the proud, yet courteously proud,
So as to make them feel he knew his station
And theirs:—without a struggle for priority,
He neither brook'd nor claim'd superiority.

XVI.

That is, with men: with women he was what
They pleased to make or take him for; and
Imagination's quite enough for that:
So that the outline's tolerably fair,
They fill the canvass up—and "verbum sat."
If once their phantasies be brought to bear
Upon an object, whether sad or playful,
They can transfigure brighter than a Raphael.(

XVII.

Adeline, no deep judge of character,
Was apt to add a colouring from her own:
'Tis thus the good will amiably err,
And eke the wise, as has been often shown.
Experience is the chief philosopher,
But saddest when his science is well known:
And persecuted sages teach the schools
Their folly in forgetting there are fools.

(1) [Raphael's masterpiece is called the Transfiguration.]

XVIII.

Was it not so, great Locke? and greater Bacon?
Great Socrates? And thou, Diviner still, (1)
Whose lot it is by man to be mistaken,
And thy pure creed made sanction of all ill?
Redeeming worlds to be by bigots shaken,
How was thy toil rewarded? We might fill
Volumes with similar sad illustrations,
But leave them to the conscience of the nations.

XIX.

I perch upon an humbler promontory,
Amidst life's infinite variety:
With no great care for what is nicknamed glory,
But speculating as I cast mine eye
On what may suit or may not suit my story,
And never straining hard to versify,
I rattle on exactly as I'd talk
With any body in a ride or walk.

XX.

I don't know that there may be much ability
Shown in this sort of desultory rhyme;
But there's a conversational facility,
Which may round off an hour upon a time.

(1) As it is necessary in these times to avoid ambiguity, I say that I mean, by "Diviner still," CHRIST. If ever God was man — or man God — he was *both*. I never arraigned his creed, but the use — or abuse — made of it. Mr. Canning one day quoted Christianity to sanction negro slavery, and Mr. Wilberforce had little to say in reply. And was Christ crucified, that black men might be scourged? If so, he had better been born a Mulatto, to give both colours an equal chance of freedom, or at least salvation.

Of this I'm sure at least, there's no servility
In mine irregularity of chime,
Which rings what's uppermost of new or hoary
Just as I feel the "Improvvisatore."

XXI.

"Omnia vult *belle* Matho dicere—dic aliquando
Et *bene*, dic *neutrum*, dic aliquando *male*."(1)
The first is rather more than mortal can do;
The second may be sadly done or gaily;
The third is still more difficult to stand to;
The fourth we hear, and see, and say too, daily:
The whole together is what I could wish
To serve in this conundrum of a dish.

XXII.

A modest hope—but modesty's my forte,
And pride my feeble:—let us ramble on.
I meant to make this poem very short,
But now I can't tell where it may not run.
No doubt, if I had wish'd to pay my court
To critics, or to hail the *setting* sun
Of tyranny of all kinds, my concision
Were more;—but I was born for opposition.

XXIII.

But then 'tis mostly on the weaker side;
So that I verily believe if they
Who now are basking in their full-blown pride
Were shaken down, and "dogs had had their day,"(2)

(1) ["Thou finely wouldst say all? Say something well:
Say something ill, if thou wouldst bear the bell."—ELPHINSTON.]

(2) ["*The* cat will mew; the dog will have his day."—*Hamlet.*]

ough at the first I might perchance deride
heir tumble, I should turn the other way,
I wax an ultra-royalist in loyalty,
ause I hate even democratic royalty.

XIV.

ink I should have made a decent spouse,
? I had never proved the soft condition;
ink I should have made monastic vows,
ut for my own peculiar superstition:
nst rhyme I never should have knock'd my brows,
or broken my own head, nor that of Priscian,
worn the motley mantle of a poet,
ome one had not told me to forego it.(1)

XXV.

" laissez aller"—knights and dames I sing,
uch as the times may furnish. 'T is a flight
ich seems at first to need no lofty wing,
lumed by Longinus or the Stagyrite:

[The reader has already seen in what style the Edinburgh Reviewers with Lord Byron's early performance (*antè*, Vol. VII. p. 191.) — the t which that criticism produced on him at the time (*Ibid.* p. 223.) — how he felt the more favourable treatment which he received from the thly Review (*Ibid.* p. 192.). We should not, however, in the page last red to, have forgotten to observe, that the young poet was not less teously and encouragingly welcomed in another publication. We le to an article on the " Hours of Idleness," by J. H. Markland, Esq., learned Editor of the *Chester Mysteries*, which concluded in these s:—" We heartily hope, that the illness and depression of spirits, h evidently pervade the greater part of these effusions, are entirely lled; and are confident that ' George-Gordon Lord Byron ' will have aspicuous niche in every future edition of ' Royal and Noble Au- .' "—See Gentleman's Mag. vol. lxxvi. p. 1217.]

The difficulty lies in colouring
(Keeping the due proportions still in sight)
With nature manners which are artificial,
And rend'ring general that which is especial.

XXVI.

The difference is, that in the days of old
Men made the manners; manners now make men—
Pinn'd like a flock, and fleeced too in their fold,
At least nine, and a ninth beside of ten.
Now this at all events must render cold
Your writers, who must either draw again
Days better drawn before, or else assume
The present, with their common-place costume.

XXVII.

We'll do our best to make the best on't:—March!
March, my Muse! If you cannot fly, yet flutter;
And when you may not be sublime, be arch,
Or starch, as are the edicts statesmen utter.
We surely may find something worth research:
Columbus found a new world in a cutter,
Or brigantine, or pink, of no great tonnage,
While yet America was in her non-age.(1)

(1) [Three small vessels were apparently all that Columbus had required. Two of them were light barques, called caravels, not superior to river and coasting craft of more modern days. That such long and perilous expeditions into unknown seas, should be undertaken in vessels without decks and that they should live through the violent tempests by which they were frequently assailed, remain among the singular circumstances of those daring voyages. — WASHINGTON IRVING.]

XXVIII.

leline, in all her growing sense
ın's merits and his situation,
ıe whole an interest intense,—
perhaps because a fresh sensation,
ıe had an air of innocence,
is for innocence a sad temptation,—
n hate half measures, on the whole,
to ponder how to save his soul.

XXIX.

ı good opinion of advice,
l who give and eke receive it gratis,
ı small thanks are still the market price,
where the article at highest rate is:
ght upon the subject twice or thrice,
orally decided, the best state is
ls, marriage; and this question carried,
usly advised him to get married.

XXX.

ied, with all becoming deference,
l a predilection for that tie;
at present, with immediate reference
own circumstances, there might lie
iculties, as in his own preference,
t of her to whom he might apply:
he 'd wed with such or such a lady,
ıey were not married all already.

XXXI.

Next to the making matches for herself,
And daughters, brothers, sisters, kith or kin,
Arranging them like books on the same shelf,
There 's nothing women love to dabble in
More (like a stock-holder in growing pelf)
Than match-making in general: 'tis no sin
Certes, but a preventative, and therefore
That is, no doubt, the only reason wherefore.

XXXII.

But never yet (except of course a miss
Unwed, or mistress never to be wed,
Or wed already, who object to this)
Was there chaste dame who had not in her hea
Some drama of the marriage unities,
Observed as strictly both at board and bed,
As those of Aristotle, though sometimes
They turn out melodrames or pantomimes.

XXXIII.

They generally have some only son,
Some heir to a large property, some friend
Of an old family, some gay Sir John, [ea
Or grave Lord George, with whom perhaps mig
A line, and leave posterity undone,
Unless a marriage was applied to mend
The prospect and their morals: and besides,
They have at hand a blooming glut of brides.

XXXIV.

From these they will be careful to select,
For this an heiress, and for that a beauty;
For one a songstress who hath no defect,
For t'other one who promises much duty;
For this a lady no one can reject,
Whose sole accomplishments were quite a booty;
A second for her excellent connections;
A third, because there can be no objections.

XXXV.

When Rapp the Harmonist embargo'd marriage (1)
In his harmonious settlement—(which flourishes
Strangely enough as yet without miscarriage,
Because it breeds no more mouths than it nourishes
Without those sad expenses which disparage
What Nature naturally most encourages)—
Why call'd he "Harmony" a state sans wedlock?
Now here I have got the preacher at a dead lock.

XXXVI.

Because he either meant to sneer at harmony
Or marriage, by divorcing them thus oddly.
But whether reverend Rapp learn'd this in Germany
Or no, 't is said his sect is rich and godly,

(1) This extraordinary and flourishing German colony in America does not entirely exclude matrimony, as the "Shakers" do; but lays such restrictions upon it as prevent more than a certain quantum of births within a certain number of years; which births (as Mr. Hulme observes) generally arrive "in a little flock like those of a farmer's lambs, all within the same month perhaps." These Harmonists (so called from the name of their settlement) are represented as a remarkably flourishing, pious, and quiet people. *See the various* recent writers on America.

Pious and pure, beyond what I can term any
Of ours, although they propagate more broadl
My objection's to his title, not his ritual,
Although I wonder how it grew habitual.

XXXVII.

But Rapp is the reverse of zealous matrons,
Who favour, malgré Malthus, generation—
Professors of that genial art, and patrons
Of all the modest part of propagation;
Which after all at such a desperate rate runs,
That half its produce tends to emigration,
That sad result of passions and potatoes—
Two weeds which pose our economic Catos.

XXXVIII.

Had Adeline read Malthus? I can't tell; [me
I wish she had: his book's the eleventh commar
Which says, "Thou shalt not marry," unless *wel*
This he (as far as I can understand) meant.
T is not my purpose on his views to dwell,
Nor canvass what "so eminent a hand" meant
But certes it conducts to lives ascetic,
Or turning marriage into arithmetic.

(1) Jacob Tonson, according to Mr. Pope, was accustomed to cal writers "able pens," "persons of honour," and especially "emi hands." Vide Correspondence, &c. &c.—["Perhaps I should myse much better pleased, if I were told you called me your little friend, th you complimented me with the title of a 'great genius,' or an 'emi hand,' as Jacob does all his authors."—*Pope to Steele.*]

XXXIX.

But Adeline, who probably presumed
That Juan had enough of maintenance,
Or *separate* maintenance, in case 't was doom'd—
As on the whole it is an even chance
That bridegrooms, after they are fairly *groom'd*,
May retrograde a little in the dance
Of marriage—(which might form a painter's fame,
Like Holbein's "Dance of Death"(1)—but 'tis the same);—

XL.

But Adeline determined Juan's wedding
In her own mind, and that's enough for woman:
But then, with whom? There was the sage Miss Reading,
Miss Raw, Miss Flaw, Miss Showman, and Miss Knowman,
And the two fair co-heiresses Giltbedding.
She deem'd his merits something more than common:
All these were unobjectionable matches,
And might go on, if well wound up, like watches.

XLI.

There was Miss Millpond, smooth as summer's sea,
That usual paragon, an only daughter,
Who seem'd the cream of equanimity,
Till skimm'd—and then there was some milk and water,
With a slight shade of blue too, it might be,
Beneath the surface; but what did it matter?
Love's riotous, but marriage should have quiet,
And being consumptive, live on a milk diet.

(1) [See D'Israeli's Curiosities of Literature, New Series, vol. ii. p. 308., and the Dissertation prefixed to Mr. Douce's valuable edition of Hollar's Dance of Death.]

XLII.

And then there was the Miss Audacia Shoestring,
A dashing demoiselle of good estate,
Whose heart was fix'd upon a star or blue string;
But whether English dukes grew rare of late,
Or that she had not harp'd upon the true string,
By which such sirens can attract our great,
She took up with some foreign younger brother,
A Russ or Turk — the one's as good as t'other.

XLIII.

And then there was—but why should I go on,
Unless the ladies should go off? — there was
Indeed a certain fair and fairy one,
Of the best class, and better than her class,—
Aurora Raby, a young star who shone
O'er life, too sweet an image for such glass,
A lovely being, scarcely form'd or moulded,
A rose with all its sweetest leaves yet folded;

XLIV.

Rich, noble, but an orphan; left an only
Child to the care of guardians good and kind;
But still her aspect had an air so lonely!
Blood is not water; and where shall we find
Feelings of youth like those which overthrown lie
By death, when we are left, alas! behind,
To feel, in friendless palaces, a home
Is wanting, and our best ties in the tomb?

XLV.

Early in years, and yet more infantine
In figure, she had something of sublime
In eyes which sadly shone, as seraphs' shine.
All youth — but with an aspect beyond time;
Radiant and grave — as pitying man's decline;
Mournful — but mournful of another's crime,
She look'd as if she sat by Eden's door,
And grieved for those who could return no more.

XLVI.

She was a Catholic, too, sincere, austere,
As far as her own gentle heart allow'd,
And deem'd that fallen worship far more dear
Perhaps because 't was fallen: her sires were proud
Of deeds and days when they had fill'd the ear
Of nations, and had never bent or bow'd
To novel power; and as she was the last,
She held their old faith and old feelings fast.

XLVII.

She gazed upon a world she scarcely knew
As seeking not to know it; silent, lone,
As grows a flower, thus quietly she grew,
And kept her heart serene within its zone.
There was awe in the homage which she drew;
Her spirit seem'd as seated on a throne
Apart from the surrounding world, and strong
In its own strength — most strange in one so young!

XLVIII.

Now it so happen'd, in the catalogue
Of Adeline, Aurora was omitted,
Although her birth and wealth had given her vogu
Beyond the charmers we have already cited;
Her beauty also seem'd to form no clog
Against her being mention'd as well fitted,
By many virtues, to be worth the trouble
Of single gentlemen who would be double.

XLIX

And this omission, like that of the bust
Of Brutus at the pageant of Tiberius,(1)
Made Juan wonder, as no doubt he must.
This he express'd half smiling and half serious;
When Adeline replied with some disgust,
And with an air, to say the least, imperious,
She marvell'd "what he saw in such a baby
As that prim, silent, cold Aurora Raby?"

L.

Juan rejoin'd—"She was a Catholic,
And therefore fittest, as of his persuasion;
Since he was sure his mother would fall sick,
And the Pope thunder excommunication,
If——" But here Adeline, who seem'd to pique
Herself extremely on the inoculation
Of others with her own opinions, stated—
As usual—the same reason which she late did.

(1) See Tacitus, b. vi.

LI.

And wherefore not? A reasonable reason,
If good, is none the worse for repetition;
If bad, the best way's certainly to tease on,
And amplify: you lose much by concision,
Whereas insisting in or out of season
Convinces all men, even a politician;
Or—what is just the same—it wearies out.
So the end's gain'd, what signifies the route?

LII.

Why Adeline had this slight prejudice—
For prejudice it was—against a creature
As pure as sanctity itself from vice,
With all the added charm of form and feature,
For me appears a question far too nice,
Since Adeline was liberal by nature;
But nature's nature, and has more caprices
Than I have time, or will, to take to pieces.

LIII.

Perhaps she did not like the quiet way
With which Aurora on those baubles look'd,
Which charm most people in their earlier day:
For there are few things by mankind less brook'd,
And womankind too, if we so may say,
Than finding thus their genius stand rebuked,
Like "Anthony's by Cæsar,"(1) by the few
Who look upon them as they ought to do.

(1) [—— "And, under him,
My genius is rebuked; as it is said
Mark Antony's was by Cæsar." — *Macbeth.*]

LIV.

It was not envy—Adeline had none;
Her place was far beyond it, and her mind.
It was not scorn—which could not light on one
Whose greatest *fault* was leaving few to find.
It was not jealousy, I think: but shun
Following the "ignes fatui" of mankind.
It was not——but 'tis easier far, alas!
To say what it was not than what it was.

LV.

Little Aurora deem'd she was the theme
Of such discussion. She was there a guest;
A beauteous ripple of the brilliant stream
Of rank and youth, though purer than the rest,
Which flow'd on for a moment in the beam
Time sheds a moment o'er each sparkling crest.
Had she known this, she would have calmly smiled
She had so much, or little, of the child.

LVI.

The dashing and proud air of Adeline
Imposed not upon her: she saw her blaze
Much as she would have seen a glow-worm shine
Then turn'd unto the stars for loftier rays.
Juan was something she could not divine,
Being no sibyl in the new world's ways;
Yet she was nothing dazzled by the meteor,
Because she did not pin her faith on feature.

LVII.

ıme too,—for he had that kind of fame
ıich sometimes plays the deuce with womankind,
:erogeneous mass of glorious blame,
lf virtues and whole vices being combined;
ı which attract because they are not tame;
lies trick'd out so brightly that they blind:—
: seals upon her wax made no impression,
was her coldness or her self-possession.

LVIII.

ınew nought of such a character—
h, yet resembling not his lost Haidée;
ıch was radiant in her proper sphere:
: island girl, bred up by the lone sea,
warm, as lovely, and not less sincere,
ı Nature's all: Aurora could not be,
ould be thus:—the difference in them
uch as lies between a flower and gem.

LIX.

g wound up with this sublime comparison,
hinks we may proceed upon our narrative.
s my friend Scott says, "I sound my warison;"(1)
:t, the superlative of my comparative—

arison — cri-de-guerre — note of assault: —
" Either receive within these towers
Two hundred of my master's powers,
Or straight they sound their *warison*,
And storm and spoil this garrison."
Lay of the Last Minstrel.

Scott, who can paint your Christian knight or Saracen,
Serf, lord, man, with such skill as none would share it, if
There had not been one Shakspeare and Voltaire,
Of one or both of whom he seems the heir.

LX.

I say, in my slight way I may proceed
To play upon the surface of humanity.
I write the world, nor care if the world read,
At least for this I cannot spare its vanity.
My Muse hath bred, and still perhaps may breed
More foes by this same scroll: when I began it,
Thought that it might turn out so—*now* I *know* it,
But still I am, or was, a pretty poet.

LXI.

The conference or congress (for it ended
As congresses of late do) of the Lady
Adeline and Don Juan rather blended
Some acids with the sweets—for she was heady;
But, ere the matter could be marr'd or mended,
The silvery bell rang, not for "dinner ready,"
But for that hour, call'd *half-hour*, given to dress,
Though ladies' robes seem scant enough for less.

LXII.

Great things were now to be achieved at table,
With massy plate for armour, knives and forks
For weapons; but what Muse since Homer's able
(His feasts are not the worst part of his works)

To draw up in array a single day-bill
Of modern dinners? where more mystery lurks,
In soups or sauces, or a sole ragoût,
Than witches, b—ches, or physicians, brew.

LXIII.

There was a goodly "soupe à la *bonne femme*," (1)
Though God knows whence it came from; there was, too,
A turbot for relief of those who cram,
Relieved with "dindon à la Parigeux;"
There also was——the sinner that I am!
How shall I get this gourmand stanza through?—
"Soupe à la Beauveau," whose relief was dory,
Relieved itself by pork, for greater glory.

LXIV.

But I must crowd all into one grand mess
Or mass; for should I stretch into detail,
My Muse would run much more into excess,
Than when some squeamish people deem her frail
But though a "bonne vivante," I must confess
Her stomach's not her peccant part; this tale
However doth require some slight refection,
Just to relieve her spirits from dejection.

LXV.

Fowls "à la Condé," slices eke of salmon,
With "sauces Génévoises," and haunch of venison;
Wines too, which might again have slain young Ammon—
A man like whom I hope we sha'n't see many soon;

(1) [See Almanach des Gourmands, Code Gourmand, Le Cuisinier Royal, &c. &c.]

They also set a glazed Westphalian ham on,
Whereon Apicius would bestow his benison;
And then there was champagne with foaming whir
As white as Cleopatra's melted pearls.

LXVI.

Then there was God knows what "à l'Allemande
"`A l'Espagnole," "timballe," and "salpicon"-
With things I can't withstand or understand,
Though swallow'd with much zest upon the whol
And "entremets" to piddle with at hand,
Gently to lull down the subsiding soul;
While great Lucullus' *Robe triumphal* muffles—
(*There's fame*)—young partridge fillets, deck'd wi
truffles.(1)

LXVII.

What are the *fillets* on the victor's brow [ar
To these? They are rags or dust. Where is t
Which nodded to the nation's spoils below?
Where the triumphal chariots' haughty march?
Gone to where victories must like dinners go.
Farther I shall not follow the research:
But oh! ye modern heroes with your cartridges,
When will your names lend lustre e'en to partridge

(1) A dish "à la Lucullus." This hero, who conquered the East, l
left his more extended celebrity to the transplantation of cherries (wh
he first brought into Europe), and the nomenclature of some very g
dishes;—and I am not sure that (barring indigestion) he has not done m
service to mankind by his cookery than by his conquests. A cherry-t
may weigh against a bloody laurel: besides, he has contrived to earn c
beauty from both.

LXVIII.

Those truffles too are no bad accessories,
Follow'd by "petits puits d'amour"—a dish
Of which perhaps the cookery rather varies,
So every one may dress it to his wish,
According to the best of dictionaries,
Which encyclopedize both flesh and fish;
But even sans "confitures," it no less true is,
There's pretty picking in those "petits puits."(1)

LXIX.

The mind is lost in mighty contemplation
Of intellect expanded on two courses;
And indigestion's grand multiplication
Requires arithmetic beyond my forces.
Who would suppose, from Adam's simple ration,
That cookery could have call'd forth such resources
As form a science and a nomenclature
From out the commonest demands of nature?

LXX.

The glasses jingled, and the palates tingled;
The diners of celebrity dined well;
The ladies with more moderation mingled
In the feast, pecking less than I can tell;
Also the younger men too: for a springald
Can't, like ripe age, in gormandize excel,
But thinks less of good eating than the whisper
(When seated next him) of some pretty lisper.

(1) "Petits puits d'amour garnis des confitures,"—a classical and well known dish for part of the flank of a second course.

LXXI.

Alas! I must leave undescribed the gibier,
The salmi, the consommé, the purée,
All which I use to make my rhymes run glibber
Than could roast beef in our rough John Bull way
I must not introduce even a spare rib here,
"Bubble and squeak" would spoil my liquid lay
But I have dined, and must forego, alas!
The chaste description even of a "bécasse;"

LXXII.

And fruits, and ice, and all that art refines
From nature for the service of the goût—
Taste or the *gout*, — pronounce it as inclines
Your stomach! Ere you dine, the French will do
But *after*, there are sometimes certain signs
Which prove plain English truer of the two.
Hast ever *had* the *gout?* I have not had it—
But I may have, and you too, reader, dread it.

LXXIII

The simple olives, best allies of wine,
Must I pass over in my bill of fare?
I must, although a favourite "plat" of mine
In Spain, and Lucca, Athens, every where:
On them and bread 't was oft my luck to dine,
The grass my table-cloth, in open air,
On Sunium or Hymettus, like Diogenes,
Of whom half my philosophy the progeny is.(1)

(1) [See *antè*, Vol. II. p. 9.]

LXXIV.

Amidst this tumult of fish, flesh, and fowl,
And vegetables, all in masquerade,
The guests were placed according to their roll,
But various as the various meats display'd:
Don Juan sat next an "à l'Espagnole"—
No damsel, but a dish, as hath been said;
But so far like a lady, that 'twas drest
Superbly, and contain'd a world of zest.

LXXV.

By some odd chance too, he was placed between
Aurora and the Lady Adeline—
A situation difficult, I ween,
For man therein, with eyes and heart, to dine.
Also the conference which we have seen
Was not such as to encourage him to shine;
For Adeline, addressing few words to him,
With two transcendent eyes seem'd to look through him.

LXXVI.

I sometimes almost think that eyes have ears:
This much is sure, that, out of earshot, things
Are somehow echoed to the pretty dears,
Of which I can't tell whence their knowledge springs.
Like that same mystic music of the spheres,
Which no one hears, so loudly though it rings,
'Tis wonderful how oft the sex have heard
Long dialogues—*which* pass'd without a word.

LXXVII.

Aurora sat with that indifference
Which piques a preux chevalier—as it ought
Of all offences that's the worst offence,
Which seems to hint you are not worth a thou
Now Juan, though no coxcomb in pretence,
Was not exactly pleased to be so caught;
Like a good ship entangled among ice,
And after so much excellent advice.

LXXVIII.

To his gay nothings, nothing was replied,
Or something which was nothing, as urbanity
Required. Aurora scarcely look'd aside,
Nor even smiled enough for any vanity.
The devil was in the girl! Could it be pride?
Or modesty, or absence, or inanity?
Heaven knows! But Adeline's malicious eyes
Sparkled with her successful prophecies,

LXXIX.

And look'd as much as if to say, "I said it;"
A kind of triumph I'll not recommend,
Because it sometimes, as I have seen or read it,
Both in the case of lover and of friend,
Will pique a gentleman, for his own credit,
To bring what was a jest to a serious end:
For all men prophesy what *is* or *was*,
And hate those who won't let them come to pass.

LXXX.

Juan was drawn thus into some attentions,
Slight but select, and just enough to express,
To females of perspicuous comprehensions,
That he would rather make them more than less.
Aurora at the last (so history mentions,
Though probably much less a fact than guess)
So far relax'd her thoughts from their sweet prison,
As once or twice to smile, if not to listen.

LXXXI.

From answering she began to question: this
With her was rare; and Adeline, who as yet
Thought her predictions went not much amiss,
Began to dread she'd thaw to a coquette —
So very difficult, they say, it is
To keep extremes from meeting, when once set
In motion; but she here too much refined—
Aurora's spirit was not of that kind.

LXXXII.

But Juan had a sort of winning way,
A proud humility, if such there be,
Which show'd such deference to what females say,
As if each charming word were a decree.
His tact, too, temper'd him from grave to gay,
And taught him when to be reserved or free:
He had the art of drawing people out,
Without their seeing what he was about.

LXXXIII.

Aurora, who in her indifference
Confounded him in common with the crowd
Of flatterers, though she deem'd he had more sense
Than whispering foplings, or than witlings loud—
Commenced (from such slight things will great commence)
To feel that flattery which attracts the proud
Rather by deference than compliment,
And wins even by a delicate dissent.

LXXXIV.

And then he had good looks;—that point was carried
Nem. con. amongst the women, which I grieve
To say leads oft to *crim. con.* with the married—
A case which to the juries we may leave,
Since with digressions we too long have tarried.
Now though we know of old that looks deceive,
And always have done, somehow these good looks
Make more impression than the best of books.

LXXXV.

Aurora, who look'd more on books than faces,
Was very young, although so very sage,
Admiring more Minerva than the Graces,
Especially upon a printed page.
But Virtue's self, with all her tightest laces.
Has not the natural stays of strict old age;
And Socrates, that model of all duty,
Own'd to a penchant, though discreet, for beauty.

LXXXVI.

And girls of sixteen are thus far Socratic,
But innocently so, as Socrates;
And really, if the sage sublime and Attic
At seventy years had phantasies like these,
Which Plato in his dialogues dramatic
Has shown, I know not why they should displease
In virgins—always in a modest way,
Observe; for that with me's a "sine quâ."(1)

LXXXVII.

Also observe, that, like the great Lord Coke
(See Littleton), whene'er I have express'd
Opinions two, which at first sight may look
Twin opposites, the second is the best.
Perhaps I have a third too, in a nook,
Or none at all—which seems a sorry jest:
But if a writer should be quite consistent,
How could he possibly show things existent?

LXXXVIII.

If people contradict themselves, can I
Help contradicting them, and every body,
Even my veracious self?—But that's a lie;
I never did so, never will—how should I?
He who doubts all things nothing can deny:
Truth's fountains may be clear—her streams are muddy,
And cut through such canals of contradiction,
That she must often navigate o'er fiction.

(1) Subauditur "non;" omitted for the sake of euphony.

LXXXIX.

Apologue, fable, poesy, and parable,
Are false, but may be render'd also true
By those who sow them in a land that's arable.
'Tis wonderful what fable will not do!
'Tis said it makes reality more bearable:
But what's reality? Who has its clue?
Philosophy? No: she too much rejects.
Religion? *Yes;* but which of all her sects?

XC.

Some millions must be wrong, that's pretty clear;
Perhaps it may turn out that all were right.
God help us! Since we have need on our career
To keep our holy beacons always bright,
'Tis time that some new prophet should appear,
Or old indulge man with a second sight.
Opinions wear out in some thousand years,
Without a small refreshment from the spheres.

XCI.

But here again, why will I thus entangle
Myself with metaphysics? None can hate
So much as I do any kind of wrangle;
And yet, such is my folly, or my fate,
I always knock my head against some angle
About the present, past, or future state:
Yet I wish well to Trojan and to Tyrian,
For I was bred a moderate Presbyterian.

XCII.

But though I am a temperate theologian,
And also meek as a metaphysician,
Impartial between Tyrian and Trojan
As Eldon(1) on a lunatic commission,—
In politics my duty is to show John
Bull something of the lower world's condition.
It makes my blood boil like the springs of Hecla,(2)
To see men let these scoundrel sovereigns break law.

XCIII.

But politics, and policy, and piety,
Are topics which I sometimes introduce,
Not only for the sake of their variety,
But as subservient to a moral use;
Because my business is to *dress* society,
And stuff with *sage* that very verdant goose.
And now, that we may furnish with some matter all
Tastes, we are going to try the supernatural.

XCIV.

And now I will give up all argument;
And positively henceforth no temptation
Shall "fool me to the top up of my bent:"—(3)
Yes, I'll begin a thorough reformation.
Indeed, I never knew what people meant
By deeming that my Muse's conversation
Was dangerous;—I think she is as harmless
As some who labour more and yet may charm less.

(1) [John Scott, Earl of Eldon, Chancellor of England (with the interruption of fourteen months) from 1801 to 1830.]

(2) Hecla is a famous hot-spring in Iceland.

(3) Hamlet, Act III. sc. ii.

XCV.

Grim reader! did you ever see a ghost?
No; but you have heard—I understand—be dumb!
And don't regret the time you may have lost,
For you have got that pleasure still to come:
And do not think I mean to sneer at most
Of these things, or by ridicule benumb
That source of the sublime and the mysterious:—
For certain reasons my belief is serious.

XCVI.

Serious? You laugh;—you may: that will I not;
My smiles must be sincere or not at all.
I say I do believe a haunted spot
Exists—and where? That shall I not recall,
Because I 'd rather it should be forgot,
"Shadows the soul of Richard"(1) may appal.
In short, upon that subject I've some qualms very
Like those of the philosopher of Malmsbury.(2)

XCVII.

The night—(I sing by night—sometimes an owl
And now and then a nightingale)—is dim,
And the loud shriek of sage Minerva's fowl
Rattles around me her discordant hymn:

(1) ["By the apostle Paul, shadows to-night
Have struck more terror to the soul of Richard
Than can the substance of ten thousand soldiers," &c.
Richard III.]

(2) Hobbes: who, doubting of his own soul, paid that compliment to the souls of other people as to decline their visits, of which he had some apprehension.

Old portraits from old walls upon me scowl—
I wish to heaven they would not look so grim;
The dying embers dwindle in the grate—
I think too that I have sate up too late:

XCVIII.

And therefore, though 'tis by no means my way
To rhyme at noon—when I have other things
To think of, if I ever think—I say
I feel some chilly midnight shudderings,
And prudently postpone, until mid-day,
Treating a topic which, alas! but brings
Shadows;—but you must be in my condition
Before you learn to call this superstition.

XCIX.

Between two worlds life hovers like a star,
'Twixt night and morn, upon the horizon's verge.
How little do we know that which we are!
How less what we may be! The eternal surge
Of time and tide rolls on, and bears afar
Our bubbles; as the old burst, new emerge,
Lash'd from the foam of ages; while the graves
Of empires heave but like some passing waves.(1)

(1) ["Man's life is like a sparrow—mighty king!
That, stealing in while by the fire you sit,
Housed with rejoicing friends, is seen to flit
Safe from the storm, in comfort tarrying.
Here did it enter—there on hasty wing
Flies out, and passes on from cold to cold;
But whence it came we know not, nor behold
Whither it goes. Even such that transient thing
The human soul: not utterly unknown
While in the body lodged, her warm abode;
But from what world she came, what wo or weal
On her departure waits, no tongue hath shown"
WORDSWORTH.]

DON JUAN.

CANTO THE SIXTEENTH.

DON JUAN.

CANTO THE SIXTEENTH.

I.

The antique Persians taught three useful things,
To draw the bow, to ride, and speak the truth.(1)
This was the mode of Cyrus, best of kings—
A mode adopted since by modern youth.
Bows have they, generally with two strings;
Horses they ride without remorse or ruth;
At speaking truth perhaps they are less clever,
But draw the long bow better now than ever.

II.

The cause of this effect, or this defect,—
"For this effect defective comes by cause,"—(2)
Is what I have not leisure to inspect;
But this I must say in my own applause,
Of all the Muses that I recollect,
Whate'er may be her follies or her flaws
In some things, mine 's beyond all contradiction
The most sincere that ever dealt in fiction.

(1) Xenophon, Cyrop.
(2) Hamlet, Act II. sc. ii.

III.

And as she treats all things, and ne'er retreats
From any thing, this epic will contain
A wilderness of the most rare conceits,
Which you might elsewhere hope to find in va
'T is true there be some bitters with the sweets,
Yet mix'd so slightly, that you can't complain,
But wonder they so few are, since my tale is
" De rebus cunctis et quibusdam aliis."

IV.

But of all truths which she has told, the most
True is that which she is about to tell.
I said it was a story of a ghost—
What then? I only know it so befell.
Have you explored the limits of the coast,
Where all the dwellers of the earth must dwell
'T is time to strike such puny doubters dumb as
The sceptics who would not believe Columbus.

V.

Some people would impose now with authority,
Turpin's or Monmouth Geoffry's Chronicle;
Men whose historical superiority
Is always greatest at a miracle.
But Saint Augustine has the great priority,
Who bids all men believe the impossible,
Because 't is so. Who nibble, scribble, quibble, be
Quiets at once with " *quia* impossibile."

VI.

And therefore, mortals, cavil not at all;
Believe:—if 'tis improbable, you *must*
And if it is impossible, you *shall:*
'Tis always best to take things upon trust.
I do not speak profanely, to recall
Those holier mysteries which the wise and just
Receive as gospel, and which grow more rooted,
As all truths must, the more they are disputed:

VII.

I merely mean to say what Johnson said,
That in the course of some six thousand years,
All nations have believed that from the dead
A visitant at intervals appears;(1)
And what is strangest upon this strange head,
Is, that whatever bar the reason rears
'Gainst such belief, there's something stronger still
In its behalf, let those deny who will.

(1) ["That the dead are seen no more," said Imlac, "I will not undertake to maintain, against the concurrent and unvaried testimony of all ages, and of all nations. There is no people, rude or unlearned, among whom apparitions of the dead are not related and believed. This opinion, which prevails as far as human nature is diffused, could become universal only by its truth*; those that never heard of one another, would not have agreed in a tale which nothing but experience can make credible. That it is doubted by single cavillers, can very little weaken the general evidence; and some, who deny it with their tongues, confess it with their fears."—*Rasselas.*

* This is a mere sophistry; all ages and all nations are not agreed on this point, though such a belief may have existed in *particular persons*, in all ages and all nations. He might as well have said that *insanity* was the natural and true state of the human mind, because it has existed in all nations and all ages. — CROKER.]

VIII.

The dinner and the soirée too were done,
The supper too discuss'd, the dames admired,
The banqueteers had dropp'd off one by one—
The song was silent, and the dance expired:
The last thin petticoats were vanish'd, gone
Like fleecy clouds into the sky retired,
And nothing brighter gleam'd through the saloon
Than dying tapers—and the peeping moon.

IX.

The evaporation of a joyous day
Is like the last glass of champagne, without
The foam which made its virgin bumper gay;
Or like a system coupled with a doubt;
Or like a soda bottle when its spray
Has sparkled and let half its spirit out;
Or like a billow left by storms behind,
Without the animation of the wind;

X.

Or like an opiate, which brings troubled rest,
Or none; or like—like nothing that I know
Except itself;—such is the human breast;
A thing, of which similitudes can show
No real likeness,—like the old Tyrian vest
Dyed purple, none at present can tell how,
If from a shell-fish or from cochineal. (1)
So perish every tyrant's robe piece-meal!

(1) The composition of the old Tyrian purple, whether from a shell-fish, or from cochineal, or from kermes, is still an article of dispute; and even its colour—some say purple, others scarlet: I say nothing.

XI.

But next to dressing for a rout or ball,
Undressing is a woe; our robe de chambre
May sit like that of Nessus,(1) and recall
Thoughts quite as yellow, but less clear than amber.
Titus exclaim'd, "I've lost a day!" Of all
The nights and days most people can remember,
(I have had of both, some not to be disdain'd,)
I wish they'd state how many they have gain'd.

XII.

And Juan, on retiring for the night,
Felt restless, and perplex'd, and compromised:
He thought Aurora Raby's eyes more bright
Than Adeline (such is advice) advised;
If he had known exactly his own plight,
He probably would have philosophised;
A great resource to all, and ne'er denied
Till wanted; therefore Juan only sigh'd.

XIII.

He sigh'd;—the next resource is the full moon,
Where all sighs are deposited; and now
It happen'd luckily, the chaste orb shone
As clear as such a climate will allow;
And Juan's mind was in the proper tone
To hail her with the apostrophe—"O thou!"
Of amatory egotism the *Tuism*,
Which further to explain would be a truism.

(1) [See Ovid. Epist. ix.

XIV.

But lover, poet, or astronomer,
Shepherd, or swain, whoever may behold,
Feel some abstraction when they gaze on her:
Great thoughts we catch from thence (besides a
Sometimes, unless my feelings rather err);
Deep secrets to her rolling light are told;
The ocean's tides and mortals' brains she sway
And also hearts, if there be truth in lays.

XV.

Juan felt somewhat pensive, and disposed
For contemplation rather than his pillow:
The Gothic chamber, where he was enclosed,
Let in the rippling sound of the lake's billo
With all the mystery by midnight caused:
Below his window waved (of course) a willc
And he stood gazing out on the cascade
That flash'd and after darken'd in the shade.

XVI.

Upon his table or his toilet,—*which*
Of these is not exactly ascertained,—
(I state this, for I am cautious to a pitch
Of nicety, where a fact is to be gain'd,)
A lamp burn'd high, while he leant from a nicl
Where many a Gothic ornament remain'd,
In chisell'd stone and painted glass, and all
That time has left our fathers of their hall.

XVII.

Then, as the night was clear though cold, he threw
His chamber door wide open—and went forth
Into a gallery, of a sombre hue,
Long, furnish'd with old pictures of great worth,
Of knights and dames heroic and chaste too,
As doubtless should be people of high birth.
But by dim lights the portraits of the dead
Have something ghastly, desolate, and dread.

XVIII.

The forms of the grim knight and pictured saint
Look living in the moon; and as you turn
Backward and forward to the echoes faint
Of your own footsteps—voices from the urn
Appear to wake, and shadows wild and quaint
Start from the frames which fence their aspects stern,
As if to ask how you can dare to keep
A vigil there, where all but death should sleep.

XIX.

And the pale smile of beauties in the grave,
The charms of other days, in starlight gleams,
Glimmer on high; their buried locks still wave
Along the canvass; their eyes glance like dreams
On ours, or spars within some dusky cave,
But death is imaged in their shadowy beams.
A picture is the past; even ere its frame
Be gilt, who sate hath ceased to be the same.

XX.

As Juan mused on mutability,
Or on his mistress—terms synonymous—
No sound except the echo of his sigh
Or step ran sadly through that antique house;
When suddenly he heard, or thought so, nigh,
A supernatural agent—or a mouse,
Whose little nibbling rustle will embarrass
Most people as it plays along the arras.

XXI.

It was no mouse, but lo! a monk, array'd
In cowl and beads, and dusky garb, appear'd,
Now in the moonlight, and now lapsed in shade,
With steps that trod as heavy, yet unheard;
His garments only a slight murmur made;
He moved as shadowy as the sisters weird, (1)
But slowly; and as he passed Juan by,
Glanced, without pausing, on him a bright eye.

XXII.

Juan was petrified; he had heard a hint
Of such a spirit in these halls of old,
But thought, like most men, there was nothing in't
Beyond the rumour which such spots unfold,
Coin'd from surviving superstition's mint,
Which passes ghosts in currency like gold,
But rarely seen, like gold compared with paper.
And did he see this? or was it a vapour?

(1) ["Shew his eyes, and grieve his heart;
Come like shadows, so depart." — *Macbeth.*]

XXIII.

Once, twice, thrice pass'd, repass'd—the thing of air,
Or earth beneath, or heaven, or t' other place;
And Juan gazed upon it with a stare,
Yet could not speak or move; but, on its base
As stands a statue, stood: he felt his hair
Twine like a knot of snakes around his face;
He tax'd his tongue for words, which were not granted,
To ask the reverend person what he wanted.

XXIV.

The third time, after a still longer pause,
The shadow pass'd away—but where? the hall
Was long, and thus far there was no great cause
To think his vanishing unnatural:
Doors there were many, through which, by the laws
Of physics, bodies whether short or tall
Might come or go; but Juan could not state
Through which the spectre seem'd to evaporate.

XXV.

He stood—how long he knew not, but it seem'd
An age—expectant, powerless, with his eyes
Strain'd on the spot where first the figure gleam'd;
Then by degrees recall'd his energies,
And would have pass'd the whole off as a dream,
But could not wake; he was, he did surmise,
Waking already, and return'd at length
Back to his chamber, shorn of half his strength.

XXVI.

All there was as he left it: still his taper
Burnt, and not *blue*, as modest tapers use,
Receiving sprites with sympathetic vapour;
He rubb'd his eyes, and they did not refuse
Their office; he took up an old newspaper;
The paper was right easy to peruse;
He read an article the king attacking,
And a long eulogy of "patent blacking."

XXVII.

This savour'd of this world; but his hand shoc
He shut his door, and after having read
A paragraph, I think about Horne Tooke,
Undrest, and rather slowly went to bed.
There, couch'd all snugly on his pillow's nook,
With what he had seen his phantasy he fed
And though it was no opiate, slumber crept
Upon him by degrees, and so he slept.

XXVIII.

He woke betimes; and, as may be supposed,
Ponder'd upon his visitant or vision,
And whether it ought not to be disclosed,
At risk of being quizz'd for superstition.
The more he thought, the more his mind was p
In the mean time, his valet, whose precision
Was great, because his master brook'd no less,
Knock'd to inform him it was time to dress.

XXIX.

He dress'd; and like young people he was wont
To take some trouble with his toilet, but
This morning rather spent less time upon't;
Aside his very mirror soon was put;
His curls fell negligently o'er his front,
His clothes were not curb'd to their usual cut,
His very neckcloth's Gordian knot was tied
Almost an hair's breadth too much on one side

XXX.

And when he walk'd down into the saloon,
He sate him pensive o'er a dish of tea,
Which he perhaps had not discover'd soon,
Had it not happen'd scalding hot to be,
Which made him have recourse unto his spoon;
So much distrait he was, that all could see
That something was the matter—Adeline
The first—but *what* she could not well divine.

XXXI.

She look'd, and saw him pale, and turn'd as pale
Herself; then hastily look'd down, and mutter'd
Something, but what's not stated in my tale.
Lord Henry said, his muffin was ill butter'd;
The Duchess of Fitz-Fulke play'd with her veil,
And look'd at Juan hard, but nothing utter'd.
Aurora Raby with her large dark eyes
Survey'd him with a kind of calm surprise.

XXXII.

But seeing him all cold and silent still,
And every body wondering more or less,
Fair Adeline enquired, "If he were ill?"
He started, and said, "Yes—no—rather—y
The family physician had great skill,
And being present, now began to express
His readiness to feel his pulse and tell
The cause, but Juan said, "He was quite well.

XXXIII.

"Quite well; yes,—no."—These answers mysterious,
And yet his looks appear'd to sanction both,
However they might savour of delirious;
Something like illness of a sudden growth
Weigh'd on his spirit, though by no means seri
But for the rest, as he himself seem'd loth
To state the case, it might be ta'en for granted
It was not the physician that he wanted.

XXXIV.

Lord Henry, who had now discuss'd his chocol
Also the muffin whereof he complain'd,
Said, Juan had not got his usual look elate,
At which he marvell'd, since it had not rain'
Then ask'd her Grace what news were of the
of late?
Her Grace replied, *his* Grace was rather pai
With some slight, light, hereditary twinges
Of gout, which rusts aristocratic hinges.

XXXV.

Then Henry turn'd to Juan, and address'd
A few words of condolence on his state:
"You look," quoth he, "as if you had had your rest
Broke in upon by the Black Friar of late."
"What friar?" said Juan; and he did his best
To put the question with an air sedate,
Or careless; but the effort was not valid
To hinder him from growing still more pallid.

XXXVI.

"Oh! have you never heard of the Black Friar?(1)
The spirit of these walls?"—"In truth not I."
"Why Fame—but Fame you know's sometimes a liar—
Tells an odd story, of which by and by:
Whether with time the spectre has grown shyer,
Or that our sires had a more gifted eye
For such sights, though the tale is half believed,
The friar of late has not been oft perceived.

XXXVII.

"The last time was——"—"I pray," said Adeline—
(Who watch'd the changes of Don Juan's brow,
And from its context thought she could divine
Connections stronger than he chose to avow
With this same legend)—"if you but design
To jest, you'll choose some other theme just now,
Because the present tale has oft been told,
And is not much improved by growing old."

(1) [During a visit to Newstead, in 1814, Lord Byron actually fancied he saw the ghost of the Black Friar, which was supposed to have haunted the Abbey from the *time of the dissolution* of the monasteries.—Moore.]

XXXVIII.

"Jest!" quoth Milor; "why, Adeline, you know
That we ourselves—'twas in the honey moon
Saw——"—"Well, no matter, 'twas so long ag
But, come, I'll set your story to a tune."
Graceful as Dian, when she draws her bow,
She seized her harp, whose strings were kindled
As touch'd, and plaintively began to play
The air of "'Twas a Friar of Orders Gray."

XXXIX.

"But add the words," cried Henry, "which you m
For Adeline is half a poetess,"
Turning round to the rest, he smiling said.
Of course the others could not but express
In courtesy their wish to see display'd
By one *three* talents, for there were no less—
The voice, the words, the harper's skill, at once
Could hardly be united by a dunce.

XL.

After some fascinating hesitation,—
The charming of these charmers, who seem bo
I can't tell why, to this dissimulation,—
Fair Adeline, with eyes fix'd on the ground
At first, then kindling into animation,
Added her sweet voice to the lyric sound,
And sang with much simplicity,—a merit
Not the less precious, that we seldom hear it.

1.

Beware! beware! of the Black Friar,
Who sitteth by Norman stone,
For he mutters his prayer in the midnight air,
And his mass of the days that are gone.
When the Lord of the Hill, Amundeville,
Made Norman Church his prey,
And expell'd the friars, one friar still
Would not be driven away.

2

Though he came in his might, with King Henry's right,
To turn church lands to lay,
With sword in hand, and torch to light
Their walls, if they said nay;
A monk remain'd, unchased, unchain'd,
And he did not seem form'd of clay,
For he's seen in the porch, and he's seen in the church,
Though he is not seen by day.

3.

And whether for good, or whether for ill,
It is not mine to say;
But still with the house of Amundeville
He abideth night and day.
By the marriage-bed of their lords, 'tis said,
He flits on the bridal eve;
And 'tis held as faith, to their bed of death
He comes—but not to grieve.

4.

When an heir is born, he's heard to mourn,
And when aught is to befall
That ancient line, in the pale moonshine
He walks from hall to hall. (1)
His form you may trace, but not his face,
'Tis shadow'd by his cowl;
But his eyes may be seen from the folds betwe
And they seem of a parted soul.

5.

But beware! beware! of the Black Friar,
He still retains his sway,
For he is yet the church's heir
Whoever may be the lay.
Amundeville is lord by day,
But the monk is lord by night;
Nor wine nor wassail could raise a vassal
To question that friar's right.

6.

Say nought to him as he walks the hall,
And he'll say nought to you;
He sweeps along in his dusky pall,
As o'er the grass the dew.
Then grammercy! for the Black Friar;
Heaven sain him! fair or foul,
And whatsoe'er may be his prayer,
Let ours be for his soul.

(1) ["Of the leading superstitions, one of the most beautiful is th fiction, which assigns to certain families of ancient descent and disting rank, the privilege of a Banshie, whose office it is to appear, see mourning, while she announces the approaching death of some the destined race. The subject has been lately, and beautifully, i gated by Mr. Crofton Croker, in his Fairy Legends." — Sir W. 1829.]

XLI.

The lady's voice ceased, and the thrilling wires
Died from the touch that kindled them to sound;
And the pause follow'd, which when song expires
Pervades a moment those who listen round;
And then of course the circle much admires,
Nor less applauds, as in politeness bound,
The tones, the feeling, and the execution,
To the performer's diffident confusion.

XLII.

Fair Adeline, though in a careless way,
As if she rated such accomplishment
As the mere pastime of an idle day,
Pursued an instant for her own content,
Would now and then as 't were *without* display,
Yet *with* display in fact, at times relent
To such performances with haughty smile,
To show she *could*, if it were worth her while.

XLIII.

Now this (but we will whisper it aside)
Was—pardon the pedantic illustration—
Trampling on Plato's pride with greater pride,
As did the Cynic on some like occasion;
Deeming the sage would be much mortified,
Or thrown into a philosophic passion,
For a spoilt carpet—but the "Attic Bee"
Was much consoled by his own repartee.(1)

(1) I think that it *was* a *carpet* on which Diogenes trod, with—"Thus I trample on the pride of Plato!"—"With greater pride," as the other replied. But as *carpets* are *meant* to be trodden upon, my memory pro-

XLIV.

Thus Adeline would throw into the shade
(By doing easily, whene'er she chose,
What dilettanti do with vast parade)
Their sort of *half profession;* for it grows
To something like this when too oft display'd;
And that it is so, every body knows,
Who have heard Miss That or This, or Lady T'ot
Show off — to please their company or mother.

XLV.

Oh! the long evenings of duets and trios!
The admirations and the speculations;
The "Mamma Mia's!" and the "Amor Mio's!
The "Tanti palpiti's" on such occasions:
The "Lasciami's," and quavering "Addio's!"
Amongst our own most musical of nations;
With "Tu mi chamas's" from Portingale, (1)
To soothe our ears, lest Italy should fail. (2)

---

bably misgives me, and it might be a robe, or tapestry, or a table-clot some other expensive and uncynical piece of furniture.

(1) [For two translations of this Portuguese song, see Vol. IX. p. 4

(2) I remember that the mayoress of a provincial town, somewhat fe:ted with a similar display from foreign parts, did rather indecor break through the applauses of an intelligent audience — intellige mean, as to music — for the words, besides being in recondite languag was some years before the peace, ere all the world had travelled, and I was a collegian), were sorely disguised by the performers: — mayoress, I say, broke out with, "Rot your Italianos! for my part, I a simple ballat!" Rossini will go a good way to bring most people t same opinion, some day. Who would imagine that he was to be the cessor of Mozart? However, I state this with diffidence, as a liege loyal admirer of Italian music in general, and of much of Rossini's, bu may say, as the connoisseur did of painting, in "The Vicar of Wakefi "That the picture would be better painted if the painter had taken t pains."

XLVI.

In Babylon's bravuras — as the home
Heart-ballads of Green Erin or Gray Highlands,
That bring Lochaber back to eyes that roam
O'er far Atlantic continents or islands,
The calentures of music which o'ercome
All mountaineers with dreams that they are nigh lands,
No more to be beheld but in such visions —
Was Adeline well versed, as compositions.

XLVII.

She also had a twilight tinge of "*Blue*," [wrote,
Could write rhymes, and compose more than she
Made epigrams occasionally too
Upon her friends, as every body ought.
But still from that sublimer azure hue,
So much the present dye, she was remote;
Was weak enough to deem Pope a great poet,
And what was worse, was not ashamed to show it.

XLVIII.

Aurora — since we are touching upon taste,
Which now-a-days is the thermometer
By whose degrees all characters are class'd —
Was more Shakspearian, if I do not err.
The worlds beyond this world's perplexing waste
Had more of her existence, for in her
There was a depth of feeling to embrace
Thoughts, boundless, deep, but silent too as Space.

XLIX.

Not so her gracious, graceful, graceless Grace,
The full-grown Hebe of Fitz-Fulke, whose mi
If she had any, was upon her face,
And that was of a fascinating kind.
A little turn for mischief you might trace
Also thereon,—but that's not much; we find
Few females without some such gentle leaven,
For fear we should suppose us quite in heaven.

L.

I have not heard she was at all poetic, [Guid
Though once she was seen reading the "B
And "Hayley's Triumphs," which she deer
pathetic,
Because she said *her temper* had been tried
So much, the bard had really been prophetic
Of what she had gone through with—since a bri
But of all verse, what most ensured her praise
Were sonnets to herself, or "bouts rimés."(1)

LI.

'Twere difficult to say what was the object
Of Adeline, in bringing this same lay
To bear on what appear'd to her the subject
Of Juan's nervous feelings on that day.
Perhaps she merely had the simple project
To laugh him out of his supposed dismay;
Perhaps she might wish to confirm him in it,
Though why I cannot say—at least this minute.

(1) [The last words or rhymes of a number of verses given to a po
be filled up.—Todd.]

LII.

But so far the immediate effect
Was to restore him to his self-propriety,
A thing quite necessary to the elect,
Who wish to take the tone of their society:
In which you cannot be too circumspect,
Whether the mode be persiflage or piety,
But wear the newest mantle of hypocrisy,
On pain of much displeasing the gynocracy.(1)

LIII.

And therefore Juan now began to rally
His spirits, and without more explanation
To jest upon such themes in many a sally.
Her Grace too, also seized the same occasion,
With various similar remarks to tally,
But wish'd for a still more detail'd narration
Of this same mystic friar's curious doings,
About the present family's deaths and wooings.

LIV.

Of these few could say more than has been said;
They pass'd as such things do, for superstition
With some, while others, who had more in dread
The theme, half credited the strange tradition;
And much was talk'd on all sides on that head:
But Juan, when cross-question'd on the vision,
Which some supposed (though he had not avow'd it)
Had stirr'd him, answer'd in a way to cloud it.

(1) [Petticoat government — female power. — TODD.]

LV.

And then, the mid-day having worn to one,
The company prepared to separate;
Some to their several pastimes, or to none,
Some wondering 'twas so early, some so late.
There was a goodly match too, to be run
Between some greyhounds on my lord's estate,
And a young race-horse of old pedigree,
Match'd for the spring, whom several went to see.

LVI.

There was a picture-dealer who had brought
A special Titian, warranted original,
So precious that it was not to be bought,
Though princes the possessor were besieging all.
The king himself had cheapen'd it, but thought
The civil list he deigns to accept, (obliging all
His subjects by his gracious acceptation)—
Too scanty, in these times of low taxation.

LVII.

But as Lord Henry was a connoisseur,—
The friend of artists, if not arts,—the owner,
With motives the most classical and pure,
So that he would have been the very donor,
Rather than seller, had his wants been fewer,
So much he deem'd his patronage an honour,
Had brought the capo d'opera,(1) not for sale,
But for his judgment—never known to fail.

(1) [*Capo d'opera* — chef-d'œuvre — master-piece.]

LVIII.

There was a modern Goth, I mean a Gothic
Bricklayer of Babel, call'd an architect, [thick,
Brought to survey these grey walls, which though so
Might have from time acquired some slight defect,
Who after rummaging the Abbey through thick
And thin, produced a plan whereby to erect
New buildings of correctest conformation,
And throw down old, which he call'd *restoration*.

LIX.

The cost would be a trifle—an "old song,"
Set to some thousands ('t is the usual burden
Of that same tune, when people hum it long)—
The price would speedily repay its worth in
An edifice no less sublime than strong, [in
By which Lord Henry's good taste would go forth
Its glory, through all ages shining sunny,
For Gothic daring shown in English money. (1)

LX.

There were two lawyers busy on a mortgage
Lord Henry wish'd to raise for a new purchase;
Also a lawsuit upon tenures burgage,
And one on tithes, which sure are Discord's torches,

(1) "Ausu Romano, ære Veneto" is the inscription (and well inscribed in this instance) on the sea walls between the Adriatic and Venice. The walls were a republican work of the Venetians; the inscription, I believe, Imperial; and inscribed by Napoleon the *First*. It is time to continue to him that title — there will be a second by and by, "Spes altera mundi," *if he live*; let him not defeat it like his father. But, in any case, he will be preferable to Imbeciles. There is a glorious field for him, if he know how to cultivate it. — [Napoleon, Duke of Reichstadt, died at Vienna in 1832 — to the disappointment *of many* prophets. — E.]

Kindling Religion till she throws down *her* gag
" Untying " squires " to fight against
churches;"(1)
There was a prize ox, a prize pig, and ploughm
For Henry was a sort of Sabine showman.

LXI.

There were two poachers caught in a steel trap
Ready for gaol, their place of convalescence
There was a country girl in a close cap
And scarlet cloak (I hate the sight to see, sin
Since—since—in youth, I had the sad mishap
But luckily I have paid few parish fees since
That scarlet cloak, alas! unclosed with rigour,
Presents the problem of a double figure.

LXII.

A reel within a bottle is a mystery,
One can't tell how it e'er got in or out;
Therefore the present piece of natural history
I leave to those who are fond of solving dou
And merely state, though not for the consistor
Lord Henry was a justice, and that Scout
The constable, beneath a warrant's banner,
Had bagg'd this poacher upon Nature's manor

(1) " I conjure you, by that which you profess,
(Howe'er you come to know it) answer me:
Though ye *untie* the winds, and let them fight
Against the churches."—*Macbeth.*

LXIII.

Now justices of peace must judge all pieces
Of mischief of all kinds, and keep the game
And morals of the country from caprices
Of those who have not a licence for the same;
And of all things, excepting tithes and leases,
Perhaps these are most difficult to tame:
Preserving partridges and pretty wenches
Are puzzles to the most precautious benches.

LXIV.

The present culprit was extremely pale,
Pale as if painted so; her cheek being red
By nature, as in higher dames less hale
'Tis white, at least when they just rise from bed
Perhaps she was ashamed of seeming frail,
Poor soul! for she was country born and bred,
And knew no better in her immorality
Than to wax white—for blushes are for quality.

LXV.

Her black, bright, downcast, yet espiègle eye,
Had gather'd a large tear into its corner,
Which the poor thing at times essay'd to dry,
For she was not a sentimental mourner
Parading all her sensibility,
Nor insolent enough to scorn the scorner,
But stood in trembling, patient tribulation,
To be call'd up for her examination.

LXVI.

Of course these groups were scatter'd here and there,
Not nigh the gay saloon of ladies gent.
The lawyers in the study; and in air
The prize pig, ploughman, poachers; the men sent
From town, viz. architect and dealer, were
Both busy (as a general in his tent
Writing despatches) in their several stations,
Exulting in their brilliant lucubrations.

LXVII.

But this poor girl was left in the great hall,
While Scout, the parish guardian of the frail,
Discuss'd (he hated beer yclept the "small")
A mighty mug of *moral* double ale.
She waited until Justice could recall
Its kind attentions to their proper pale,
To name a thing in nomenclature rather
Perplexing for most virgins—a child's father.

LXVIII.

You see here was enough of occupation
For the Lord Henry, link'd with dogs and horses
There was much bustle too, and preparation
Below stairs on the score of second courses;
Because, as suits their rank and situation,
Those who in counties have great land resources
Have "public days," when all men may carouse,
Though not exactly what's called "open house."

LXIX.

But once a week or fortnight, uninvited
(Thus we translate a *general invitation*)
All country gentlemen, esquired or knighted,
May drop in without cards, and take their station
At the full board, and sit alike delighted
With fashionable wines and conversation;
And, as the isthmus of the grand connection,
Talk o'er themselves the past and next election.

LXX.

Lord Henry was a great electioneerer,
Burrowing for boroughs like a rat or rabbit.
But county contests cost him rather dearer,
Because the neighbouring Scotch Earl of Giftgabbit
Had English influence, in the self-same sphere here;
His son, the Honourable Dick Dicedrabbit,
Was member for the "other interest" (meaning
The same self-interest, with a different leaning).

LXXI.

Courteous and cautious therefore in his county,
He was all things to all men, and dispensed
To some civility, to others bounty,
And promises to all—which last commenced
To gather to a somewhat large amount, he
Not calculating how much they condensed;
But what with keeping some, and breaking others,
His word had the same value as another's.

LXXII.

A friend to freedom and freeholders—yet
No less a friend to government—he held,
That he exactly the just medium hit
'Twixt place and patriotism—albeit compell'd,
Such was his sovereign's pleasure, (though unfit,
He added modestly, when rebels rail'd,)
To hold some sinecures he wish'd abolish'd,
But that with them all law would be demolish'd.

LXXIII.

He was "free to confess"—(whence comes th
phrase?
Is't English? No—'tis only parliamentary)
That innovation's spirit now-a-days
Had made more progress than for the last centur
He would not tread a factious path to praise,
Though for the public weal disposed to venture hig
As for his place, he could but say this of it,
That the fatigue was greater than the profit.

LXXIV.

Heaven, and his friends, knew that a private life
Had ever been his sole and whole ambition;
But could he quit his king in times of strife,
Which threaten'd the whole country with perditi
When demagogues would with a butcher's knife
Cut through and through (oh! damnable incisic
The Gordian or the Geordi-an knot, whose strin
Have tied together commons, lords, and kings.

LXXV.

Sooner "come place into the civil list [keep it
And champion him to the utmost—"(1) he would
Till duly disappointed or dismiss'd:
Profit he cared not for, let others reap it;
But should the day come when place ceased to exist,
The country would have far more cause to weep it:
For how could it go on? Explain who can!
He gloried in the name of Englishman.

LXXVI.

He was as independent—ay, much more—
Than those who were not paid for independence,
As common soldiers, or a common——shore,
Have in their several arts or parts ascendance
O'er the irregulars in lust or gore,
Who do not give professional attendance.
Thus on the mob all statesmen are as eager
To prove their pride, as footmen to a beggar.

LXXVII.

All this (save the last stanza) Henry said,
And thought. I say no more—I've said too much;
For all of us have either heard or read—
Off—or *upon* the hustings—some slight such
Hints from the independent heart or head
Of the official candidate. I'll touch
No more on this—the dinner-bell hath rung,
And grace is said; the grace I *should* have *sung*—

(1) "Rather than so, come, fate, into the list,
And champion me to the utterance."—*Macbeth.*

LXXVIII.

But I'm too late, and therefore must make play.
'Twas a great banquet, such as Albion old
Was wont to boast—as if a glutton's tray
Were something very glorious to behold.
But 'twas a public feast and public day,—
Quite full, right dull, guests hot, and dishes cold
Great plenty, much formality, small cheer,
And every body out of their own sphere.

LXXIX.

The squires familiarly formal, and
My lords and ladies proudly condescending;
The very servants puzzling how to hand
Their plates—without it might be too much bending
From their high places by the sideboard's stand—
Yet, like their masters, fearful of offending.
For any deviation from the graces
Might cost both man and master too—their *place*

LXXX.

There were some hunters bold, and coursers keen
Whose hounds ne'er err'd, nor greyhounds deigned
to lurch;
Some deadly shots too, Septembrizers, seen
Earliest to rise, and last to quit the search
Of the poor partridge through his stubble screen
There were some massy members of the church
Takers of tithes, and makers of good matches,
And several who sung fewer psalms than catches

LXXXI.

There were some country wags too — and, alas!
Some exiles from the town, who had been driven
To gaze, instead of pavement, upon grass,
And rise at nine in lieu of long eleven.
And lo! upon that day it came to pass,
I sate next that o'erwhelming son of heaven,
The very powerful parson, Peter Pith,(1)
The loudest wit I e'er was deafen'd with.

LXXXII.

knew him in his livelier London days,
A brilliant diner out, though but a curate;
And not a joke he cut but earn'd its praise,
Until preferment, coming at a sure rate,
O Providence! how wondrous are thy ways!
Who would suppose thy gifts sometimes obdurate?)
ave him, to lay the devil who looks o'er Lincoln,
fat fen vicarage, and nought to think on.

LXXXIII.

is jokes were sermons, and his sermons jokes;
But both were thrown away amongst the fens;
or wit hath no great friend in aguish folks.
No longer ready ears and short-hand pens
nbibed the gay bon mot, or happy hoax:
The poor priest was reduced to common sense,
r to coarse efforts very loud and long,
o hammer a hoarse laugh from the thick throng.

(1) [Query, *Sidney Smith*, author of *Peter* Plimley's Letters? — Printer's Devil.]

LXXXIV.

There *is* a difference, says the song, " between
A beggar and a queen,"(1) or *was* (of late
The latter worse used of the two we've seen—
But we'll say nothing of affairs of state)
A difference " 'twixt a bishop and a dean,"
A difference between crockery ware and plate
As between English beef and Spartan broth—
And yet great heroes have been bred by both.

LXXXV.

But of all nature's discrepancies, none
Upon the whole is greater than the difference
Beheld between the country and the town,
Of which the latter merits every preference
From those who have few resources of their own,
And only think, or act, or feel, with reference
To some small plan of interest or ambition—
Both which are limited to no condition.

LXXXVI.

But " en avant!" The light loves languish o'er
Long banquets and too many guests, although
A slight repast makes people love much more,
Bacchus and Ceres being, as we know,
Even from our grammar upwards, friends of yore
With vivifying Venus,(2) who doth owe
To these the invention of champagne and truffles
Temperance delights her, but long fasting ruffles

(1) [" There's a difference between a beggar and a queen;
And I'll tell you the reason why;
A queen does not swagger, nor get drunk like a beggar,
Nor be half so merry as I," &c.]

(2) [Sine Cerere et Baccho friget Venus. — ADAG.]

LXXXVII.

Dully past o'er the dinner of the day;
And Juan took his place, he knew not where,
Confused, in the confusion, and distrait,
And sitting as if nail'd upon his chair:
Though knives and forks clang'd round as in a fray,
He seem'd unconscious of all passing there,
Till some one, with a groan, exprest a wish
(Unheeded twice) to have a fin of fish.

LXXXVIII.

On which, at the *third* asking of the bans,
He started; and perceiving smiles around
Broadening to grins, he colour'd more than once,
And hastily—as nothing can confound
A wise man more than laughter from a dunce—
Inflicted on the dish a deadly wound,
And with such hurry, that ere he could curb it,
He had paid his neighbour's prayer with half a turbot.

LXXXIX.

This was no bad mistake, as it occurr'd,
The supplicator being an amateur;
But others, who were left with scarce a third,
Were angry—as they well might, to be sure.
They wonder'd how a young man so absurd
Lord Henry at his table should endure;
And this, and his not knowing how much oats
Had fallen last market, cost his host three votes.

XC.

They little knew, or might have sympath
That he the night before had seen a gl
A prologue which but slightly harmonise
With the substantial company engross'
By matter, and so much materialised,
That one scarce knew at what to marv
Of two things—how (the question rathe
Such bodies could have souls, or souls su

XCI.

But what confused him more than smile
From all the 'squires and 'squiresses ar
Who wonder'd at the abstraction of his a
Especially as he had been renown'd
For some vivacity among the fair,
Even in the country circle's narrow bo
(For little things upon my lord's estate
Were good small talk for others still less

XCII.

Was, that he caught Aurora's eye on his,
And something like a smile upon her c
Now this he really rather took amiss:
In those who rarely smile, their smile l
A strong external motive; and in this
Smile of Aurora's there was nought to
Or hope, or love, with any of the wiles
Which some pretend to trace in ladies' sn

XCIII.

nere quiet smile of contemplation,
ive of some surprise and pity;
ı grew carnation with vexation,
was not very wise, and still less witty,
had gain'd at least her observation,
; important outwork of the city—
should have known, had not his senses
ght's ghost been driven from their defences.

XCIV.

was bad, she did not blush in turn,
em embarrass'd—quite the contrary;
ct was as usual, still—*not* stern—
ıe withdrew, but cast not down, her eye,
a little pale—with what? concern?
not; but her colour ne'er was high—
ometimes faintly flush'd—and always clear,
seas in a sunny atmosphere.

XCV.

line was occupied by fame
ay; and watching, witching, condescending
onsumers of fish, fowl, and game,
ignity with courtesy so blending,
ust blend whose part it is to aim
:ially as the sixth year is ending)
lord's, son's, or similar connection's
duct through the rocks of re-elections.

XCVI.

Though this was most expedien
And usual—Juan, when he
On Adeline while playing her g
Which she went through as th
Betraying only now and then h
By a look scarce perceptibly
(Of weariness or scorn), began
Some doubt how much of Adel

XCVII.

So well she acted all and every
By turns—with that vivaciou
Which many people take for wa
They err—'tis merely what i
A thing of temperament and nc
Though seeming so, from its
And false—though true; for sur
Who are strongly acted on by w

(1) In French "*mobilité.*" I am not sure t
it is expressive of a quality which rather belo
it is sometimes seen to a great extent in our o
excessive susceptibility of immediate impressi
out *losing* the past; and is, though sometin
possessor, a most painful and unhappy attribu
fully aware not only of the abundance of thi
but of the danger in which it placed consistenc
did not require this note to assure you. The
own natural tendency to yield thus to every ch
with every passing impulse, was not only for
had the effect of keeping him in that general
tain great subjects, which he continued to
MOORE.]

XCVIII.

ces your actors, artists, and romancers,
s sometimes, though seldom — sages never ·
kers, bards, diplomatists, and dancers,
that's great, but much of what is clever;
ıtors, but very few financiers,
h all Exchequer chancellors endeavour,
/ears, to dispense with Cocker's rigours,
w quite figurative with their figures.

XCIX.

:s of arithmetic are they
though they prove not two and two to be
they might do in a modest way,
plainly made it out that four are three,
by what they take, and what they pay.
inking Fund's unfathomable sea,
ıt unliquidating liquid, leaves
; unsunk, yet sinks all it receives.

C.

deline dispensed her airs and graces,
ir Fitz-Fulke seem'd very much at ease;
too well bred to quiz men to their faces,
ughing blue eyes with a glance could seize
:ules of people in all places —
ıoney of your fashionable bees —
e it up for mischievous enjoyment;
at present was her kind employment.

CI.

However, the day closed, as days must close;
The evening also waned—and coffee came.
Each carriage was announced, and ladies rose,
And curtsying off, as curtsies country dame,
Retired: with most unfashionable bows
Their docile esquires also did the same,
Delighted with their dinner and their host,
But with the Lady Adeline the most.

CII.

Some praised her beauty: others her great grac
The warmth of her politeness, whose sincerit
Was obvious in each feature of her face,
Whose traits were radiant with the rays of ver
Yes; *she* was truly worthy *her* high place!
No one could envy her deserved prosperity.
And then her dress—what beautiful simplicity
Draperied her form with curious felicity! (1)

CIII.

Meanwhile sweet Adeline deserved their praises,
By an impartial indemnification
For all her past exertion and soft phrases,
In a most edifying conversation,
Which turn'd upon their late guests' miens and fac
And families, even to the last relation;
Their hideous wives, their horrid selves and dress
And truculent distortion of their tresses.

(1) "Curiosa felicitas."—PETRONIUS ARBITER.

CIV.

True, *she* said little—'twas the rest that broke
Forth into universal epigram;
But then 'twas to the purpose what she spoke:
Like Addison's "faint praise," (1) so wont to damn,
Her own but served to set off every joke,
As music chimes in with a melodrame.
How sweet the task to shield an absent friend!
I ask but this of mine, to——*not* defend.

CV.

There were but two exceptions to this keen
Skirmish of wits o'er the departed; one
Aurora, with her pure and placid mien;
And Juan, too, in general behind none
In gay remark on what he had heard or seen,
Sate silent now, his usual spirits gone:
In vain he heard the others rail or rally,
He would not join them in a single sally.

CVI.

'Tis true he saw Aurora look as though
She approved his silence; she perhaps mistook
Its motive for that charity we owe
But seldom pay the absent, nor would look
Farther; it might or it might not be so.
But Juan, sitting silent in his nook,
Observing little in his reverie,
Yet saw this much, which he was glad to see.

(1) ["Damn with faint praise, assent with civil leer,
And without sneering, teach the rest to sneer."
POPE on Addison.]

CVII.

The ghost at least had done him this much good
In making him as silent as a ghost,
If in the circumstances which ensued
He gain'd esteem where it was worth the most
And certainly Aurora had renew'd
In him some feelings he had lately lost
Or harden'd; feelings which, perhaps ideal,
Are so divine, that I must deem them real:—

CVIII.

The love of higher things and better days;
The unbounded hope, and heavenly ignorance
Of what is call'd the world, and the world's way
The moments when we gather from a glance
More joy than from all future pride or praise,
Which kindle manhood, but can ne'er entranc
The heart in an existence of its own,
Of which another's bosom is the zone.

CIX.

Who would not sigh Αι αι την Κυθερειαν
That *hath* a memory, or that *had* a heart?
Alas! *her* star must fade like that of Dian:
Ray fades on ray, as years on years depart.
Anacreon only had the soul to tie an
Unwithering myrtle round the unblunted dart
Of Eros: but though thou hast play'd us many tric
Still we respect thee, "Alma Venus Genetrix!"

(1) [——"genetrix hominum, divômque voluptas,
Alma Venus!"—Lucret. lib. 1.]

CX.

And full of sentiments, sublime as billows
Heaving between this world and worlds beyond,
Don Juan, when the midnight hour of pillows
Arrived, retired to his; but to despond
Rather than rest. Instead of poppies, willows
Waved o'er his couch; he meditated, fond
Of those sweet bitter thoughts which banish sleep,
And make the worldling sneer, the youngling weep.

CXI.

The night was as before: he was undrest,
Saving his night-gown, which is an undress;
Completely "sans culotte," and without vest;
In short, he hardly could be clothed with less:
But apprehensive of his spectral guest,
He sate with feelings awkward to express
(By those who have not had such visitations),
Expectant of the ghost's fresh operations.

CXII.

And not in vain he listen'd;—Hush! what's that?
I see—I see—Ah, no!—'tis not—yet 't is—
Ye powers! it is the—the—the—Pooh! the cat!
The devil may take that stealthy pace of his!
So like a spiritual pit-a-pat,
Or tiptoe of an amatory Miss,
Gliding the first time to a rendezvous,
And dreading the chaste echoes of her shoe.

CXIII.

Again—what is't? The wind? No, no,—
It is the sable friar as before,
With awful footsteps regular as rhyme,
Or (as rhymes may be in these days) m
Again through shadows of the night subli
When deep sleep fell on men, and the w
The starry darkness round her like a girdl
Spangled with gems—the monk made his blo

CXIV.

A noise like to wet fingers drawn on glass
Which sets the teeth on edge; and a slig
Like showers which on the midnight gusts
Sounding like very supernatural water,
Came over Juan's ear, which throbb'd, ala
For immaterialism's a serious matter;
So that even those whose faith is the mos
In souls immortal, shun them tête-à-tête.

CXV.

Were his eyes open?—Yes! and his mou
Surprise has this effect—to make one
Yet leave the gate which eloquence slips
As wide as if a long speech were to co
Nigh and more nigh the awful echoes dre
Tremendous to a mortal tympanum:
His eyes were open, and (as was before
Stated) his mouth. What open'd next?—

(1) See the account of the ghost of the uncle of Prince Cha
raised by Schroepfer—"Karl—Karl—was wollst du mit m

CXVI.

It open'd with a most infernal creak,
Like that of hell. "Lasciate ogni speranza
Voi che entrate!" The hinge seemed to speak,
Dreadful as Dante's rhima, or this stanza;
Or—but all words upon such themes are weak:
A single shade's sufficient to entrance a
Hero—for what is substance to a spirit?
Or how is 't *matter* trembles to come near it?

CXVII.

The door flew wide, not swiftly,—but, as fly
The sea-gulls, with a steady, sober flight—
And then swung back; nor close—but stood awry,
Half letting in long shadows on the light,
Which still in Juan's candlesticks burn'd high,
For he had two, both tolerably bright,
And in the door-way, darkening darkness, stood
The sable friar in his solemn hood.

CXVIII.

Don Juan shook, as erst he had been shaken
The night before; but being sick of shaking,
He first inclined to think he had been mistaken;
And then to be ashamed of such mistaking;
His own internal ghost began to awaken
Within him, and to quell his corporal quaking—
Hinting that soul and body on the whole
Were odds against a disembodied soul.

CXIX.

And then his dread grew wrath, and his wrath fierce
And he arose, advanced — the shade retreated;
But Juan, eager now the truth to pierce,
Follow'd, his veins no longer cold, but heated,
Resolved to thrust the mystery carte and tierce,
At whatsoever risk of being defeated:
The ghost stopp'd, menaced, then retired, until
He reach'd the ancient wall, then stood stone still.

CXX.

Juan put forth one arm — Eternal powers!
It touch'd no soul, nor body, but the wall,
On which the moonbeams fell in silvery showers,
Chequer'd with all the tracery of the hall;
He shudder'd, as no doubt the bravest cowers
When he can't tell what 'tis that doth appal.
How odd, a single hobgoblin's non-entity
Should cause more fear than a whole host's identity.(1)

CXXI.

But still the shade remain'd: the blue eyes glared,
And rather variably for stony death:
Yet one thing rather good the grave had spared,
The ghost had a remarkably sweet breath.
A straggling curl show'd he had been fair-hair'd;
A red lip, with two rows of pearls beneath,
Gleam'd forth, as through the casement's ivy shrou
The moon peep'd, just escaped from a grey cloud.

(1) "—— *Shadows* to-night
Have struck more terror to the soul of Richard,
Than could the *substance* of ten thousand soldiers," &c.— *Rich. II.*

CXXII.

And Juan, puzzled, but still curious, thrust
His other arm forth — Wonder upon wonder!
It press'd upon a hard but glowing bust,
Which beat as if there was a warm heart under.
He found, as people on most trials must,
That he had made at first a silly blunder,
And that in his confusion he had caught
Only the wall, instead of what he sought.

CXXIII.

The ghost, if ghost it were, seem'd a sweet soul
As ever lurk'd beneath a holy hood:
A dimpled chin, a neck of ivory, stole
Forth into something much like flesh and blood;
Back fell the sable frock and dreary cowl,
And they reveal'd — alas! that e'er they should!
In full, voluptuous, but *not o'er*grown bulk,
The phantom of her frolic Grace — Fitz-Fulke!

FINIS.

APPENDIX.

[The trifles which follow escaped the Editor's notice, when arranging the materials of Volumes IX. and XII.]

FAREWELL TO MALTA.

Adieu, ye joys of La Valette!
Adieu, sirocco, sun, and sweat!
Adieu, thou palace rarely enter'd!
Adieu, ye mansions where—I've ventured!
Adieu, ye cursed streets of stairs!
(How surely he who mounts you swears!)
Adieu, ye merchants often failing!
Adieu, thou mob for ever railing!
Adieu, ye packets—without letters!
Adieu, ye fools—who ape your betters!
Adieu, thou damned'st quarantine,
That gave me fever, and the spleen!
Adieu that stage which makes us yawn, Sirs,
Adieu his Excellency's dancers!
Adieu to Peter—whom no fault 's in,
But could not teach a colonel waltzing;
Adieu, ye females fraught with graces!
Adieu red coats, and redder faces!
Adieu the supercilious air
Of all that strut "en militaire!"

I go—but God knows when, or why,
To smoky towns and cloudy sky,
To things (the honest truth to say)
As bad—but in a different way.—

Farewell to these, but not adieu,
Triumphant sons of truest blue!
While either Adriatic shore,
And fallen chiefs, and fleets no more,
And nightly smiles, and daily dinners,
Proclaim you war and women's winners.
Pardon my Muse, who apt to prate is,
And take my rhyme—because 'tis "grati

And now I've got to Mrs. Fraser,
Perhaps you think I mean to praise her—
And were I vain enough to think
My praise was worth this drop of ink,
A line—or two—were no hard matter,
As here, indeed, I need not flatter:
But she must be content to shine
In better praises than in mine,
With lively air, and open heart,
And fashion's ease, without its art;
Her hours can gaily glide along,
Nor ask the aid of idle song.—

And now, O Malta! since thou 'st got us,
Thou little military hothouse!
I'll not offend with words uncivil,
And wish thee rudely at the Devil,

But only stare from out my casement,
And ask, for what is such a place meant?
Then, in my solitary nook,
Return to scribbling, or a book,
Or take my physic while I'm able
(Two spoonfuls hourly by the label),
Prefer my nightcap to my beaver,
And bless the gods — I've got a fever!

May 26th, 1811.

TO DIVES.

A FRAGMENT.

UNHAPPY DIVES! in an evil hour
'Gainst Nature's voice seduced to deeds accurst!
Once Fortune's minion, now thou feel'st her power;
Wrath's viol on thy lofty head hath burst.
In Wit, in Genius, as in Wealth the first,
How wond'rous bright thy blooming morn arose!
But thou wert smitten with th' unhallow'd thirst
Of Crime un-named, and thy sad noon must close
In scorn, and solitude unsought, the worst of woes.

1811.

FROM THE FRENCH.

ÆGLE, beauty and poet, has two little crimes;
She makes her own face, and does not make her rhymes.

PARENTHETICAL ADDRESS (1)

BY DR. PLAGIARY,

Half stolen, with acknowledgments, to be spoken in an inarticulate voice by Master P. at the opening of the next new theatre. Stolen parts marked with the inverted commas of quotation — thus " ——".

" WHEN energisi obj[illegible]hen pursue,"
Then Lord knows w[illegible]it by Lord knows who.
" A modest monologue you [illegible]ere survey,"
Hiss'd from the theatre the " other day,"
As if Sir Fretful wrote " the slumberous" verse,
And gave his son " the r[illegible]ish" to rehearse.
" Yet at the thing you'd [illegible]er be amazed,"
Knew you the rumpus which the author raised;
" Nor even here your smiles would be represt,"
Knew you these lines — the badness of the best.
" Flame! fire! and flame!!" (words borrow'd from Lucretius,)
" Dread metaphors which open wounds" like issues!
" And sleeping pangs awake — and — but away"
(Confound me if I know what next to say).
" Lo Hope reviving re-expands her wings,"
And Master G — recites what Doctor Busby sings! —
" If mighty things with small we may compare,"
(Translated from the grammar for the fair!)
Dramatic " spirit drives a conquering car,"
And burn'd poor Moscow like a tub of " tar."

(1) [Among the addresses sent in to the Drury Lane Committee, (see *antè*, Vol. IX., p. 29.) was one by Dr. Busby, entitled " A Monologue," of which the above is a parody.]

is spirit Wellington has shown in Spain,"
irnish melodrames for Drury Lane.
other Marlborough points to Blenheim's story,"
George and I will dramatise it for ye.

arts and sciences our isle hath shone"
; deep discovery is mine alone).
British poesy, whose powers inspire"
erse—or I'm a fool—and Fame's a liar,
ee we invoke, your sister arts implore"
" smiles," and " lyres," and " pencils," and
much more.
e, if we win the Graces, too, we gain
aces, too! " inseparable train!"
ree who have stolen their witching airs from
Cupid"
all know what I mean, unless you 're stupid):
rmonious throng" that I have kept in petto,
to produce in a " divine *sestetto*"!!
ile Poesy," with these delightful doxies,
tains her part" in all the " upper" boxes!
is lifted gloriously, you 'll soar along,"
: in the vast balloon of Busby's song;
ne in your farce, masque, scenery, and play"
this last line George had a holiday).
. Drury never, never soar'd so high,"
ys the manager, and so says I.
hold, you say, this self-complacent boast;"
s the poem which the public lost?
ie—true—that lowers at once our mounting
pride;"
)!—*the papers* print what you deride.

" 'Tis ours to look on you—you hold the prize,"
'Tis *twenty guineas*, as they advertize!
" A double blessing your rewards impart"—
I wish I had them, then, with all my heart.
" Our *twofold* feeling *owns* its twofold cause,"
Why son and I both beg for your applause.
" When in your fostering beams you bid us live,"
My next subscription list shall say how much you give!

October, 1812.

VERSES FOUND IN A SUMMER HOUSE AT HALES-OWEN. (1)

When Dryden's fool, "unknowing what he sought,"
His hours in whistling spent, "for want of thought," (2)
This guiltless oaf his vacancy of sense
Supplied, and amply too by innocence;
Did modern swains, possess'd of Cymon's powers,
In Cymon's manner waste their leisure hours,
Th' offended guests would not, with blushing, see
These fair green walks disgraced by infamy.
Severe the fate of modern fools, alas!
When vice and folly mark them as they pass.
Like noxious reptiles o'er the whiten'd wall,
The filth they leave still points out where they crawl.

(1) [In Warwickshire.]
(2) [See Cymon and Iphigenia.]

MARTIAL, Lib. I. Epig. I.

Hic est, quem legis, ille, quem requiris,
Tota notus in orbe Martialis, &c.

He unto whom thou art so partial,
Oh, reader! is the well-known Martial,
The Epigrammatist: while living,
Give him the fame thou wouldst be giving;
So shall he hear, and feel, and know it—
Post-obits rarely reach a poet

NEW DUET.

To the tune of "Why, how now, saucy jade?"

Why, how now, saucy Tom?
If you thus must ramble,
I will publish some
Remarks on Mister Campbell.

ANSWER.

Why, how now, Parson Bowles?
Sure the priest is maudlin!
(*To the public*) How can you, d—n your souls,
Listen to his twaddling?

ol. XV. was printed off, the concluding page of Lord Byron's
ons upon an Article in Blackwood's Magazine" has been

And, in return for Mr. Wilson's invective, I
ntent myself with asking one question; Did
r compose, recite, or sing any parody or
upon the Psalms (of what nature this
t saith not), in certain jovial meetings of the
Edinburgh?(1) It is not that I think any
rm if he did; because it seems to me that
nds upon the intention of such a parody.
meant to throw ridicule on the sacred
it is a sin; if it be intended to burlesque
ane subject, or to inculcate a moral truth, it
. If it were, the *unbelievers' Creed*, the
olitical parodies of various parts of the
es and liturgy, particularly a celebrated one
ord's Prayer, and the beautiful moral parable
r of toleration by Franklin, which has often
en for a real extract from Genesis, would all
of a damning nature. But I wish to know if
son ever has done this, and *if* he *has, why he*
be so very angry with similar portions of
an? — Did no "parody profane" appear

allusion here is to some now forgotten calumnies which had
ted by the radical press, at the time when Mr. Wilson was a
or the Chair of Moral Philosophy in the University of Edin-
]

in any of the earlier numbers of Blackwood's Magazine?

I will now conclude this long answer to a short article, repenting of having said so much in my own defence, and so little on the "crying, left-hand fallings off and national defections" of the poetry of the present day. Having said this, I can hardly be expected to defend Don Juan, or any other "*living*" poetry, and shall not make the attempt. And although I do not think that Mr. John Wilson has in this instance treated me with candour or consideration, I trust that the tone I have used in speaking of him personally will prove that I bear him as little malice as I really believe at the *bottom of his heart* he bears towards me; but the duties of an editor, like those of a tax-gatherer, are paramount and peremptory. I have done.

BYRON.

APPENDIX, II.

NOTES

ON

CAPTAIN MEDWIN'S

CONVERSATIONS OF LORD BYRON.

RSATIONS OF LORD BYRON, AS RE-D BY THOMAS MEDWIN, ESQ., COM-D WITH A PORTION OF HIS LORDSHIP'S ESPONDENCE.

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ne of "Lord Byron's Conversations" with Mr. Med-ins several statements relative to Mr. Murray, his publisher, against which, however exceptionable they he was willing to trust his defence to the private of persons acquainted with the real particulars, and ieral character, rather resort to any kind of peal, to which he has ever been exceedingly averse. ls, to whose judgment Mr. Murray is bound to defer, ;ided that such an appeal upon the occasion is become duty on his part, he hopes that he shall not be thought ive in opposing to those personal allegations extracts d Byron's own letters, with the addition of a few ; of necessary explanation.

CAPT. MEDWIN, p. 167.

ay offered me, of his own accord, 1000*l.* a canto for , and afterwards reduced it to 500*l.* on the plea of d complained of my dividing one canto into two, happened to say something at the end of the third aving done so."

LORD BYRON'S LETTER.

Ravenna, February 7. 1820.

Murray,

" *I have copied and cut the third canto of Don Juan because it was too long, and I* tell you this before-hand,

because, in case of any reckoning between you and me, these t
are only to go for ONE, *as this was the original form, and in fa*
the two together are not longer than one of the first; so remembe
that I have not made this division to DOUBLE *upon* YOU, *b*
merely to suppress some tediousness in the aspect of the thing.
should have served you a pretty trick if I had sent you, for e
ample, cantos of fifty stanzas each."

CAPT. MEDWIN, p. 169.

"I don't wish to quarrel with Murray, but it seems i
evitable. I had no reason to be pleased with him the ot
day. Galignani wrote to me, offering to purchase the co
right of my works, in order to obtain an exclusive privilege
printing them in France. I might have made my own ter
and put the money in my own pocket; instead of which
enclosed Galignani's letter to Murray, in order that he mi
conclude the matter as he pleased. He did so, very ad
tageously for his own interest; but never had the complaisa
the common politeness, to thank me, or acknowledge
letter."

LORD BYRON'S LETTER.

"*Ravenna, 9bre* 4. 18

"*I have received from Mr. Galignani the enclosed*
duplicates, and receipts, which will explain themselves.
poems are your property by purchase, right, and justi
MATTERS OF PUBLICATION, *&c. &c.* ARE FOR YOU TO DECID
I know not how far my compliance with Mr. G.'s reque
be legal, and I doubt that it would not be honest. In
choose to arrange with him, I enclose the permits to you,
doing I wash my hands of the business altogether. I
merely to enable you to exert the power you justly po
properly. I will have nothing to do with it further, ex
answer to Mr. Galignani, to state that the letters, &
sent to you, and the causes thereof. If you can

foreign pirates, do; if not, put the permissive papers in the fire. I can have no view nor object whatever but to secure to you your property."

NOTE.—Mr. Murray derived no advantage from the proposed agreement, which was by no means of the importance here ascribed to it, and therefore was never attempted to be carried into effect: the documents alluded to are still in his possession.

CAPT. MEDWIN, pp. 169—171.

"Murray has long prevented 'The Quarterly' from abusing me. Some of their bullies have had their fingers itching to be at me; but they would get the worst of it in a set-to.

"Murray and I have dissolved all connection: he had the choice of giving up me or the Navy List. There was no hesitation which way he should decide: the Admiralty carried the day. Now for the Quarterly: their batteries will be opened; but I can fire broadsides too. They have been letting off lots of squibs and crackers against me, but they only make a noise and * * *."

"'Werner' was the last book Murray published for me, and three months after came out the Quarterly's article on my Plays, when 'Marino Faliero' was noticed for the first time."

LORD BYRON'S LETTER.

"*Genoa*, 10*bre* 25. 1822.

"*I had sent you back the Quarterly without perusal, having resolved to read no more reviews, good, bad, or indifferent; but who can control his fate? 'Galignani,' to whom my English studies are confined, has forwarded a copy of at least one half of it in his indefatigable weekly compilation, and as, 'like honour, it came unlooked for,' I have looked through it. I must say that upon the* WHOLE *— that is, the whole of the* HALF *which I have read (for the other half is to be the segment of Gal.'s next week's circular), it is certainly handsome, and any thing but unkind or unfair.*"

1. — The passage about the Admiralty is unfounded in
nd no otherwise deserving of notice than to mark its
lity; and with regard to the "Quarterly Review," his
hip *well knew* that it was established, and constantly con-
ed, on principles which absolutely excluded Mr. Murray
n all such interference and influence as is implied in the
'onversations."

CAPT. MEDWIN, p. 168.

"Because I gave Mr. Murray one of my poems, he wanted
to make me believe that I had made him a present of two
others, and hinted at some lines in 'English Bards' that were
certainly to the point. But I have altered my mind con-
siderably upon that subject: as I once hinted to him, I see no
reason why a man should not profit by the sweat of his brain
as well as that of his brow, &c.; besides, I was poor at the
time, and have no idea of aggrandizing booksellers.'

LORD BYRON'S LETTER.

"*January* 2, 181

"*Dear Sir,*

"*Your offer is liberal in the extreme, and much*
than the two poems can possibly be worth — but I cannot ac
nor will not. You are most welcome to them, as addition
collected volumes, without any demand or expectation on
whatever.

"*BYR*

"P. S. *I have enclosed your draft* TORN, *for*
cidents by the way. — I wish you would not throw t
mine; it is not from a disdain of the universal idol —
present superfluity of his treasures — I can assur
refuse to worship him — but what is right is right,
yield to circumstances.

"*To J. Murray, Esq.*"

NOTE. — The above letter relates to a draft for 1000 guineas, offered by Mr. Murray for two poems, the Siege of Corinth and Parisina, which his lordship had previously, at a short interval, presented to Mr. Murray as donations. —— Lord Byron was afterwards induced, by Mr. Murray's earnest persuasion, to accept the 1000 guineas, and Mr. Murray has his lordship's assignment of the copyright of the two pieces accordingly.

CAPT. MEDWIN, p. 166.

" Murray pretends to have lost money by my writings, and pleads poverty; but if he is poor, which is somewhat problematical to me, pray who is to blame?

" Mr. Murray is tender of my fame. How kind in him! He is afraid of my writing too fast. Why? because he has a tender regard for his own pocket, and does not like the look of any new acquaintance in the shape of a book of mine, till he has seen his old friends in a variety of new faces; IN FACT, disposed of a vast many editions of the former works. I don't know what would become of me without Douglas Kinnaird, who has always been my best and kindest friend. It is not easy to deal with Mr. Murray.

NOTE. — In the numerous letters received by Mr. Murray yearly from Lord Byron (who, in writing them, was not accustomed to restrain the expression of his feelings), not one has any tendency towards the imputations here thrown out: the incongruity of which will be evident from the fact of Mr. Murray having paid at various times, for the copyright of his lordship's poems, sums amounting to upwards of 15,000*l.*, viz. —

Childe Harold, I. II.	£ 600
—— *III.*	1575
—— *IV.*	2100
Giaour	525
Bride of Abydos	525
Corsair	525
Lara	700

Siege of Corinth	£ 525
Parisina	525
Lament of Tasso	315
Manfred	315
Beppo	525
Don Juan, I. II.	1525
——— *III. IV. V.*	1525
Doge of Venice	1050
Sardanapalus, Cain, and Foscari	1100
Mazeppa	525
Chillon	525
Sundries	450
	£ 15,455

CAPT. MEDWIN, p. 170.

" My differences with Murray are not over. When he purchased ' Cain,' ' The Two Foscari,' and ' Sardanapalus,' he sent me a deed, which you may remember witnessing. Well; after its return to England it was discovered that

* * * * * *

* * * * * *

But I shall take no notice of it." —

NOTE. — Mr. Murray of course cannot answer a statement which he does not see; but pledges himself to disprove any inculpation the suppressed passage may contain, whenever disclosed. He has written twice to Captain Medwin's publisher, desiring, as an act of justice, to have the passage printed entire in any new edition of the book, and in the mean time to be favoured with a copy of it. As this has not yet been obtained, and as the context seems to imply that it accuses him of endeavouring to take some pecuniary advantage of Lord Byron, he thinks he shall be forgiven for stating the following circumstances.

Mr. Murray having accidentally heard that Lord Byron was in pecuniary difficulties, immediately forwarded 1500*l.* to him, with an assurance that another such sum should be at his ser-

vice in a few months; and that, if such assistance should not be sufficient, Mr. Murray would be ready to sell the copyright of all his lordship's works for his use.

The following is Lord Byron's acknowledgment of this offer.

"*November 14th*, 1815.

"*Dear Sir*,

"*I return you your bills not accepted, but certainly not* UNHONOURED. *Your present offer is a favour which I would accept from you if I accepted such from any man. Had such been my intention, I can assure you I would have asked you fairly and as freely as you would give; and I cannot say more of my confidence or your conduct. The circumstances which induce me to part with my books, though sufficiently are not* IMMEDIATELY *pressing. I have made up my mind to them, and there is an end. Had I been disposed to trespass on your kindness in this way, it would have been before now; but I am not sorry to have an opportunity of declining it, as it sets my opinion of you, and indeed of human nature, in a different light from that in which I have been accustomed to consider it.*

"*Believe me, very truly,*

"*Your obliged and faithful servant,*

"*BYRON.*

"*To John Murray, Esq.*"

NOTE. — That nothing had occurred to subvert these friendly sentiments will appear from the three letters subjoined, the second of them written by Lord Byron a few weeks before his death, and the last addressed by his lordship's valet to Mr. Murray as one of his deceased master's most confidential friends.

LORD BYRON'S LETTERS.

"*May 8th*, 1819.

"*I have a great respect for your good and gentlemanly qualities, and return your personal friendship towards me.*

******. *You deserve and possess the esteem of those whose esteem is worth having, and of none more (however useless it may be) than*

" Yours, very truly,
" BYRON."

" Missolonghi, Feb. 25. 1824.

" I have heard from Mr. Douglas Kinnaird that you state a report of a satire on Mr. Gifford having arrived from Italy, said to be written by ME, *but that* YOU *do not believe it; I dare say you do not, nor any body else, I should think. Whoever asserts that I am the author or abettor of any thing of the kind on Gifford, lies in his throat: I always regarded him as my literary father, and myself as his prodigal son. If any such composition exists, it is none of mine.* YOU *know, as well as any body, upon* WHOM *I have or have not written, and* YOU *also know whether they do or did not deserve the same — and so much for such matters.*

" You will, perhaps, be anxious to hear some news from this part of Greece (which is most liable to invasion), but you will hear enough through public and private channels on that head. I will, however, give you the events of a week, mingling my own private peculiar with the public, for we are here jumbled a little together at present.

" On Sunday (the 15th, I believe), I had a strong and sudden convulsive attack which left me speechless, though not motionless, for some strong men could not hold me; but whether it was epilepsy, catalepsy, cachexy, apoplexy, or what other EXY *or* EPSY, *the doctors have not decided, or whether it was spasmodic or nervous, &c., but it was very unpleasant, and nearly carried me off, and all that. On Monday, they put leeches to my temples, no difficult matter, but the blood could not be stopped till eleven at night (they had gone too near the temporal artery for my temporal safety), and neither styptic nor caustic would cauterize the orifice till after a hundred attempts.*

" On Tuesday, a Turkish brig of war ran on shore. On Wednesday, great preparations being made to attack her, *though*

protected by her consorts, the Turks burned her, and retired to Patras. On Thursday, a quarrel ensued between the Suliotes and the Frank guard at the arsenal; a Swedish officer was killed, and a Suliote severely wounded, and a general fight expected, and with some difficulty prevented. On Friday, the officer buried, and Captain Parry's English artificers mutinied, under pretence that their lives were in danger, and are for quitting the country — they may. On Saturday we had the smartest shock of an earthquake which I remember (and I have felt thirty, slight or smart, at different periods; they are common in the Mediterranean), and the whole army discharged their arms, upon the same principle that savages beat drums, or howl, during an eclipse of the moon: it was a rare scene altogether. If you had but seen the English Johnnies, who had never been out of a Cockney workshop before, nor will again if they can help it! And on Sunday we heard that the Vizier is come down to Larissa with one hundred and odd thousand men.

"In coming here I had two escapes, from the Turks (one of my vessels was taken, but afterwards released), and the other from shipwreck; we drove twice on the rocks near the Scrophes (islands near the coast).

"I have obtained from the Greeks the release of eight and twenty Turkish prisoners, men, women, and children, and sent them to Patras and Prevesa at my own charges. One little girl of nine years old, who proposes remaining with me, I shall (if I live) send with her mother, probably, to Italy, or to England, and adopt her. Her name is Hato Hatagee; she is a very pretty lively child. All her brothers were killed by the Greeks, and she herself and her mother were spared by special favour, and owing to her extreme youth, she being then but five or six years old.

"My health is rather better, and I can ride about again. My office here is no sinecure — so many parties and difficulties of every kind; but I will do what I can. Prince Mavrocordati is an excellent person, and does all in his power; but his situation is perplexing in the extreme: still we have great hopes of the success of the contest. You will hear, however, more of public

news from plenty of quarters, for I have little time to wr
Believe me,

" Yours, &c. &c.
" N. B

" To John Murray, Esq."

LETTER OF LORD BYRON'S VALET.

" Missolonghi, April 21. 18

" Sir,

" Forgive me for this intrusion which I now am ur
the painful necessity of writing to you, to inform you of
melancholy news of my Lord Byron, who is no more. He
parted this miserable life on the 19*th of April, after an ill*
of only ten days. His lordship began by a nervous fever,
terminated with an inflammation on the brain, for want
being bled in time, which his lordship refused till it was too l
I have sent the Hon. Mrs. Leigh's letter inclosed in yours, wi
I think would be better for you to open and explain to Mrs. Le
for I fear the contents of the letter will be too much for
And you will please to inform Lady Byron and the Honour
Miss Byron, whom I am wished to see when I return with
lord's effects, and his dear and noble remains: Sir, you
please manage in the mildest way possible, or I am much afr
of the consequences. Sir, you will please give my duty to L
Byron; hoping she will allow me to see her, by my lord's pa
cular wish, and Miss Byron likewise. Please to excuse all defe
for I scarcely know what I either say or do, for after two
years' service with my lord, he was more to me than a fat
and I am too much distressed to now give a correct accoun
every particular, which I hope to do at my arrival in England.
Sir, you will likewise have the goodness to forward the lette
the Honourable Captain George Byron, who, as the representa
of the family and title, I thought it my duty to send him a l
But you, Sir, will please to explain to him all particulars, a
have not time, as the express is now ready to make his voy
day and night till he arrives in London. — I must, Sir, pray

ness, and hoping at the same time that you will so far ne as to execute all my wishes, which I am well convinced ll not refuse.

" I remain, Sir,

" Your most obedient and very humble servant,

" W. FLETCHER,

" Valet to the late L. B. for twenty years.

: S. I mention my name and capacity that you may re- r and forgive this, when you remember the quantity of times been at your house in Albemarle-street.

b John Murray, Esq."

:E. — Other letters from Lord Byron, of the same tenor)rce with these now produced, might have been added. is presumed that these are sufficient to demonstrate in esent case, what has been demonstrated in many others, lesultory, ex-parte conversations, even if accurately re- , will often convey imperfect and erroneous notions of eaker's real sentiments.

JOHN MURRAY.

:marle-street,
October, 1824.

CAPT. MEDWIN. Page 170.

[y differences with Murray are not over. When he ısed ' Cain,' ' The two Foscari,' and ' Sardanapalus,' he ıe a deed, which you may remember witnessing. Well; ts return to England, it was discovered that *it contained ıse which had been introduced without my knowledge, a by which I bound myself to offer Mr. Murray all my future ıitions.* But I shall take no notice of it."

:E. — The words in italic are those which were suppressed two first editions of Captain Medwin's book, and which lurray has received from the publisher after the fore- statement was printed. He has only to observe up

the subject, that, on referring to the deed in question, no s
clause is to be found; that this instrument was signed
London by the Hon. Douglas Kinnaird, as Lord Byr
procurator, and witnessed by Richard Williams, Esq., on
the partners in Mr. Kinnaird's banking-house; and that
signature of Captain Medwin is not affixed.

J. M

2nd Nov.

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1809. His coming of age celebrated at Newstead, i. 227. Takes his seat in the House of Lords, 235. Loneliness of his position at this period, 241. Sets out on his travels, 251. State of mind in which he took leave of England, 259. Visits Lisbon, Seville, Cadiz, Gibraltar, Malta, Prevesa, Zitza, Tepaleen, 277. Is introduced to Ali Pacha, 277—288. Begins 'Childe Harold' at Ioannina, in Albania, 313. Visits Actium, Nicopolis; nearly lost in a Turkish ship of war; proceeds through Acarnania and Ætolia towards the Morea, 301. Reaches Missolonghi, 302. Visits Patras, Vostizza, Mount Parnassus, Delphi, Lepanto, Thebes, Mount Cithæron, 303. Arrives, on Christmas-day, at Athens, 305.
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1812. Feb. 27., makes his first speech in the House of Lords, ii. 120. Feb. 29., publishes the first and second cantos of 'Childe Harold,' 131. Presents the copyright of the poem to Mr. Dallas, 138. Although far advanced in a fifth edition of 'English Bards,' determines to commit it to the flames, 145. Presented to the Prince Regent, 153. Writes the Address for the opening of Drury Lane theatre, 158.
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1814. Jan., publishes the 'Corsair,' iii. 24. April, writes 'Ode on the Fall of Napoleon Buonaparte,' 63. Comes to the resolution, not only of writing no more, but of suppressing all he had ever written, 70. May, writes 'Lara;' makes a second proposal for the hand of Miss Milbanke, and is accepted, 113. Dec., writes 'Hebrew Melodies,' 141.

1815. Jan. 2., marries Miss Milbanke, iii. 139. April, becomes personally acquainted with Sir Walter Scott, 159. May, becomes a member of the sub-committee of Drury Lane theatre, 170. Pressure of pecuniary embarrassments, 191. July, writes the 'Siege of Corinth,' x. 100. Sept., writes 'Parisina,' 151.

1816. Jan., Lady Byron adopts the resolution of separating from him, iii. 198. Samples of the abuse lavished on him, 216 n. March, writes 'Fare thee well,' and 'A Sketch,' 229. April, leaves England, 238. His route—Brussels, Waterloo, &c., 243. Takes up his abode at the Campagne Diodati, 246. Finishes, June 27, the third canto of 'Childe Harold,' 247. Writes, June 28, 'The Prisoner of Chillon,' 285. Writes, in July, 'Monody on the Death of Sheridan,' the 'Dream,' 'Darkness,' 'Epistle to Augusta,' 'Churchill's Grave,' 'Prometheus,' 'Could I remount,' 'Sonnet to Lake Leman,' and part of 'Manfred,' 287. August, an unsuccessful negotiation for a domestic reconciliation, 284. Sept., makes, a tour of the Bernese Alps, 256. His intercourse with Mr. Shelley, 269. Oct., proceeds to Italy — route, Martigny, the Simplon, Milan, Verona, 297—308. Nov., takes up his residence at Venice, 311. Marianna Segati, 311. Studies the Armenian language, 312.

1817. Feb., finishes 'Manfred,' iii. 345. March, translates from the Armenian, a correspondence between St. Paul and the Corinthians, 370. April, visits Ferrara, and writes 'Lament of Tasso,' iv. 11. Makes a short visit to Rome, and writes there a new third act to 'Manfred,' 13. July, writes, at Venice, the fourth canto of 'Childe Harold,' 48. Oct., writes 'Beppo,' 66.

1818. The Fornarina, Margaritta Cogni, iv. 112. July, writes 'Ode on Venice,' 125. Nov., finishes 'Mazeppa,' 137. And first canto of 'Don Juan,' xv. 99.

1819. Jan., finishes second canto of 'Don Juan,' iv. 139. April, beginning of his acquaintance with Countess Guiccioli, 143. June, writes 'Stanzas to the Po,' 155. Aug., writes 'Letter to the Editor of my Grandmother's Review,' xv. 41. Dec., completes the third and fourth cantos of 'Don Juan,' iv. 262. Removes to Ravenna, 270.

1820. Jan., domesticated with Countess Guiccioli, iv. 276. Feb., translates first canto of the 'Morgante Maggiore,' 279. March, finishes 'Prophecy of Dante,' 291. Translates 'Francesa of Rimini,' 293. And writes 'Observations upon an Article in Blackwood's Magazine,' 308. April—July, writes 'Marino Faliero,' 333. Oct.—Nov., writes fifth canto of 'Don Juan,' v. 37.

1821. Feb., writes 'Letter on the Rev. W. L. Bowles's Strictures on the Life of Pope,' v. 99. March, 'Second Letter,' &c. 143. May, finishes 'Sardanapalus,' 187. July, 'The Two Foscari,' 197.

Sept., 'Cain,' 239. Oct., writes 'Heaven and Earth, a Mystery,' 282.; and 'Vision of Judgment,' 261. Removes to Pisa, 269—280.
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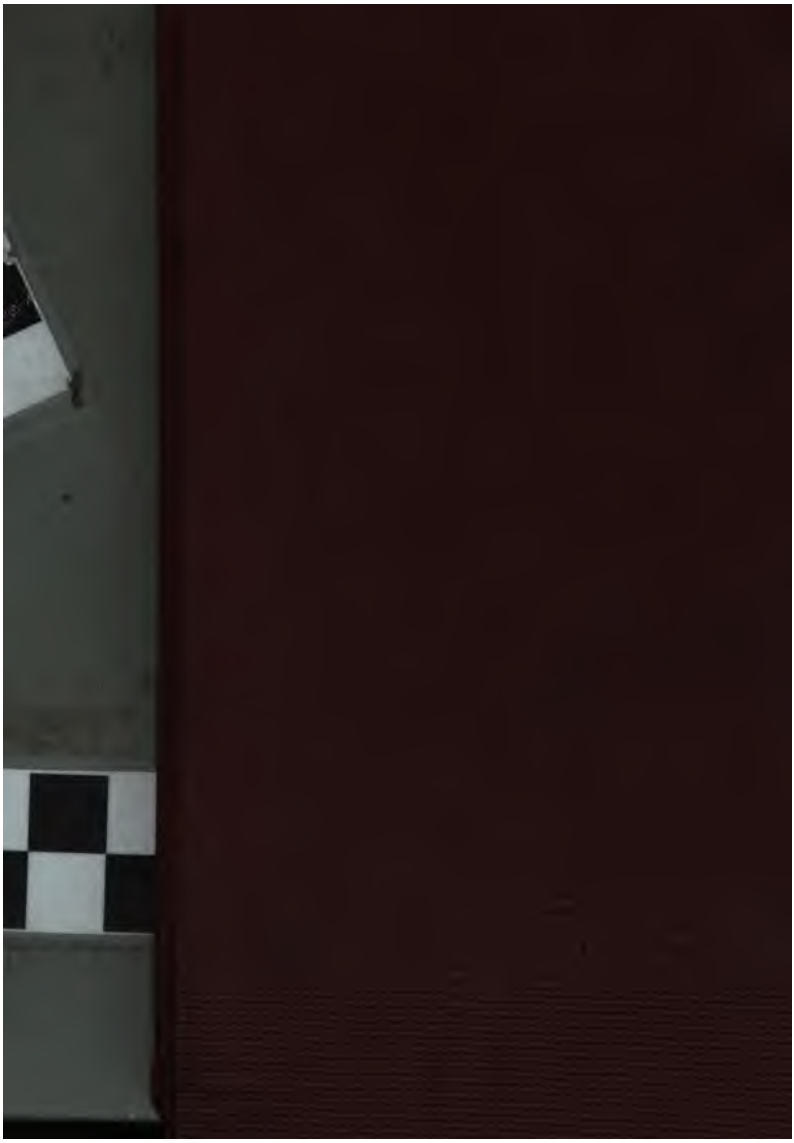
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